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RECREATION RESOURCES OF THE LAKE TAHOE REGION

A Guide to Planning

Prepared for
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
and
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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240 W Prospect Rd
Fort Collins CO 80526

South Lake Tahoe, California

August 1971

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Establishment of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency was consented to by the Congress through enactment of Public Law 91-148. On March 19, 1970, the governors of Nevada and California signed the proclamation that proclaimed creation of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. Since the authorized staff of the Agency was small, it enlisted help from several committees composed of technical specialists and other citizens concerned with resource conservation and orderly development of the Tahoe environmental resources.

The planning effort has been aided greatly by generous cooperation from numerous federal, state, county, and municipal agencies and from several colleges and interested private individuals. Cooperating agencies included:

Federal:

Department of Agriculture: Forest Service; Soil Conservation Service

Department of Commerce: Environmental Science Services Administration

Department of Defense: Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Interior: The Bureaus of Mines, Outdoor Recreation, Reclamation, Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; Federal Water Quality Administration; and the Geological Survey

Department of Transportation: Coast Guard; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Aviation Administration

State:

California: The Resources Agency of California

Nevada: The Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

County and Municipal:

Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe Counties, Nevada; El Dorado and Placer Counties and City of South Lake Tahoe, California

Schools:

Foresta Institute; Sacramento State College; Tahoe College; University of California at Berkeley and Davis; University of Nevada; Desert Research Institute

Any publication that compiles and presents information from so large and disparate a group of contributors as this one does is susceptible to error, inconsistency, and omission. Sustained effort has been made to avoid these flaws; but if it has failed occasionally, the reader's forbearance is humbly solicited.

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The inventory system used in studying the outdoor recreation resources of the Lake Tahoe Region is an innovative approach. It was designed to quantify and qualify the basic resource by environmental and other values without preconceived ideas of allocating specific areas to separate recreational uses. It is therefore a truly basic inventory for use by planners; it has no built-in bias for allocation of sites for specific uses.

The Forest Service Special Task Group that conducted the survey reported here included the following:

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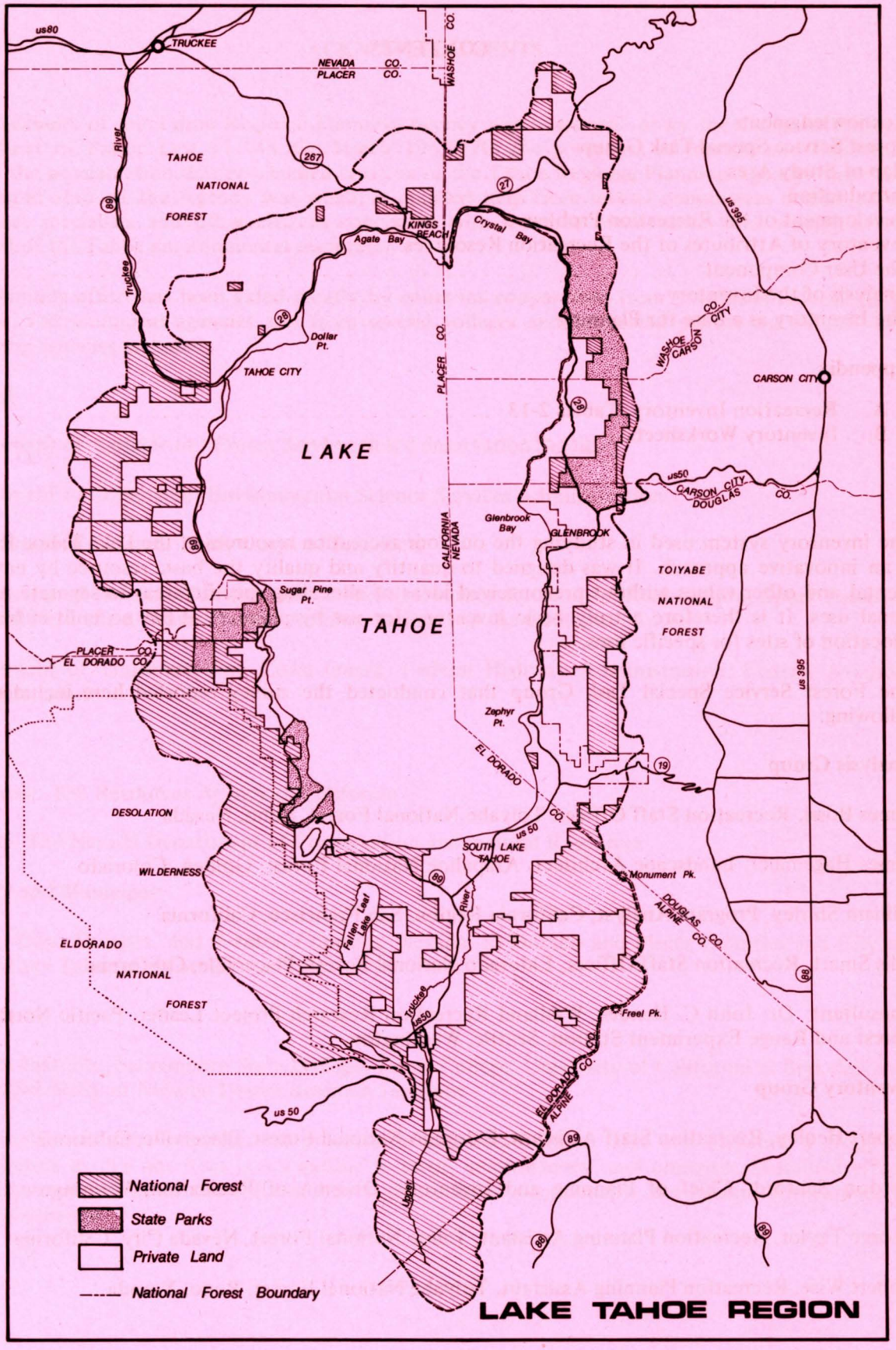

us80
TRUCKEE
NEVADA CO.
PLACER CO.
WASHOE CO.
TAHOE
NATIONAL
FOREST
267
21
KINGS BEACH
Agate Bay
Crystal Bay
us 395
Truckee River
89
28
Dollar Pt.
TAHOE CITY
PLACER CO.
WASHOE CO.
CARSON CITY
CARSON CITY
LAKE
TAHOE
50
us50
CARSON CITY
DOUGLAS CO.
Glenbrook Bay
GLENBROOK
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
TOIYABE
NATIONAL
FOREST
Sugar Pine Pt.
PLACER CO.
EL DORADO CO.
us 395
Zephyr Pt.
EL DORADO CO.
19
DESOLATION
WILDERNESS
us 50
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE
Monument Pk.
DOUGLAS CO.
ALPINE CO.
Fallen Leaf Lake
Truckee River
ELDORADO
NATIONAL
FOREST
50
Freel Pk.
88
EL DORADO CO.
ALPINE CO.
us 50
89
National Forest
State Parks
Private Land
National Forest Boundary
LAKE TAHOE REGION

INTRODUCTION

General Features of the Lake Tahoe Planning Area

Lake Tahoe and the mountainous timber-covered basin immediately surrounding it provide one of the most beautiful environments in the Sierra Nevada and in the nation. The Lake itself, an irregular oval about 22 miles long by 12 miles wide, covers 191 square miles; it occupies a deep depression between crests of the Sierra Nevada and Carson ranges. Since its surface is 6,225 feet above mean sea level, Lake Tahoe is one of the largest high-altitude lakes in the world. The clarity and purity of its water are outstanding. In fact, protection of quality of the water in Lake Tahoe is a primary objective for effective control of the region's environment.

The spectacular scenery of the Lake Tahoe Region results from unique geological conditions that prevailed when the lake was formed. The basement rock is predominantly granite related to the rocks found throughout the Sierra Nevada. On the other hand, the geologic structure – the faulting that produced the lake basin itself – is related to the Basin Ranges that extend eastward from the Sierra to the Wasatch Range in Utah. The lake was formed by a natural dam – a great pile of andesitic mudflow breccia – across the north outlet.

Lake Tahoe is on the eastern boundary of that part of the Sierra Nevada that was extensively glaciated during the Pleistocene epoch. Huge valley glaciers moved down canyons along the western side of the lake, scouring away loose rock and building up great piles of morainal debris. Along the eastern side, glaciers developed only on the shaded side of the highest peaks; so most of this area was not glaciated. This accounts for the subdued rolling topography typical of the Carson Range, as contrasted to the rugged Sierran crest on the west side of the basin.

Climate of the region is strongly influenced by topography. Marine air from the Pacific Ocean, 150 miles to the west, drops its moisture (mostly as snow) as it rises over the crest of the Sierra. Average annual precipitation ranges from more than 50 inches on the western side of the region to about 25 inches along much of the eastern shoreline. The Weather Bureau at Tahoe City, on the west side, reports long-term average snowfall of 213 inches. The fairly long summers are comparatively cool; mean maximum temperature at Tahoe City in July over a 50-year period was 78°F. Winters are cold but seldom severe; mean daily minimum temperature for January over the same period was 17°F. The high elevation and cool temperatures result in a short growing season – an average of only 70 to 120 frost-free days per year at various points near the Lake.

Vegetation includes desert, montane, and alpine species typical of the eastern slopes of the Sierra. Pine and fir forests were heavily logged between 1860 and 1900 when demand for lumber and props for the Nevada silver mines was high. Even so, today the region has good stands of conifers between the Lake level and 9,000 feet, plus considerable areas covered by chaparral and other brush. On fairly level open areas that have a few inches of soil, grasses and other herbage flourish during the short growing season.

Numerous species of wildlife inhabit the Lake Tahoe Region. Deer, bear, mountain lion, coyote, rabbit, raccoon, and several rodents are common. Land birds and waterfowl are present in small numbers consistent with available habitat. Heavy commercial fishing in the Lake around 1900 depleted native populations of cutthroat trout and whitefish, but kokanee salmon and several species

of fish stocked from state hatcheries provide good recreational fishing today. Numerous tributary streams also provide sport fishing.

Soils are generally shallow and highly erodible – easily disturbed and slow to stabilize – but the soil is fairly deep in some bottom lands and glacial debris areas. The varied climate and highly erodible soils combine to make the Lake Tahoe region a fragile environment. Hence the ecological balance is easily upset. Whenever vegetation is removed, it is not soon replaced. Erosion by wind and water is a constant hazard; it damages pristine features of the Lake, including the spawning areas of native fish.

Changing Environment

Before the white man invaded this area about the middle of the 1800's, the somewhat nomadic Washo Indian tribe inhabited it. Their name for the lake, "Tahoe," has been variously translated as "big water," "high water," or "water in a high place." The first recorded white visitors were John Fremont's exploring party (1844); they were soon followed by the Forty-niners and other western migrants and adventurers.

During most of the following 100 years, Lake Tahoe was the summer recreation area for wealthy Californians, mostly from San Francisco and the Sacramento Valley. The few summer resorts, scattered stores, service stations, and restaurants hardly marred the natural beauty of the region.

Soon after World War II all this began to change. With increased general affluence, steadily and rapidly increasing numbers of vacationers began to visit the area; their visits gradually extended the "season" from summer to the full year. Establishment of year-round casinos at Stateline in 1955 and the phenomenal growth of winter sports added to the influx of both visitors and residents. By unofficial count in 1965, the region had nearly 29,000 yearlong residents – more than double the 1960 federal census figure. Present projections anticipate more than 50,000 residents by 1980 and an added summer population topping 250,000.

These projected increases in resident and transient populations will inevitably multiply and intensify the environmental problems that already are plaguing the area. Hence the crucial need for planning orderly development that can be sustained by the natural capacities of the region.

Administrative and Governmental Responsibility

The Planning Area established by the Bi-State Planning Compact between the States of California and Nevada is a basin covering 327,878 acres including the 122,628 acres of lake surface. Governmental jurisdiction over land in the Lake Tahoe Planning Area is complex (table 1). The area is divided between California (Placer, El Dorado, and Alpine counties) and Nevada (Washoe and Douglas counties and Carson City). This division of governmental responsibility makes it difficult to coordinate the administration of government in the Area in the interest of protecting the environment.

Nearly half (48.7 percent) of the land area is federally owned – chiefly in three National Forests totalling 107,762 acres. An additional 4.5 percent is state owned, nearly all in State Parks. Thus about 53 percent of the land in the Planning Area is publicly owned.

Of nearly 75 miles of lake shoreline, about 18 percent is publicly owned. This is chiefly 8 miles belonging to the State of California and 5.5 miles in National Forests.

Table 1. – Land acreage, by jurisdiction, Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Area, February 1971

Jurisdiction	Gross Acreage	Federal Land Acreage[1]	State Park Acreage	Private Land Acreage
Federal:				
Eldorado N.F.	85,518			
Tahoe N.F.	12,060			
Toiyabe N.F.	10,184			
Bur. of Reclamation	64			
	107,826	107,826		
State:				
California	3,552		3,552	
Nevada	6,047		6,047	
	9,599		9,599	
Counties and Cities:				
Alpine	4,170	4,170	0	0
El Dorado	96,887	81,348	3,535	12,004
Placer	46,291	12,124	17	34,150
Washoe	19,700	2,731	3,020	13,949
Douglas	23,538	6,619	709	16,210
Carson City	5,830	834	2,318	2,678
South Lake Tahoe City	5,482	0	0	5,482
Total land area	201,898	107,826	9,599	84,473
Lake Tahoe area[2]	122,628			
Small lakes area	3,352			
Total, Lake Tahoe Region Planning Area	327,878			

[1] *National Forest land except 64 acres in Placer County controlled by the Bureau of Reclamation.*

[2] *At legal elevation of 6,229.1 feet above mean sea level.*

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency began work as soon as the governors of California and Nevada signed the proclamation creating the Bi-State Planning Agency. Public Law 91-148 had enumerated the dangers of deterioration of the natural environment at Tahoe and of the increasing demands on various natural resources and features of the Region; also, it emphatically stated the need to maintain equilibrium between the Region's natural endowment and limitations on one hand and the environment that man is creating. It recognized need for establishing "an area-wide planning agency with powers to adopt and enforce a regional plan of resource conservation and orderly development, to exercise effective environmental controls, and to perform other essential functions . . . "

TRPA was ordered to develop and adopt, within 18 months of its formation (i.e., by September 1971), a plan for regional development that would include separate plans for land use, transportation, conservation, recreational development, and public services and facilities, to name a few. The Agency was further directed to consider and to seek to harmonize the needs of the whole Region with the plans of local governmental units and the existing land use plans of State and Federal agencies.

Since nearly half of the land area in the Lake Tahoe Region is in National Forests, the Forest Service has major responsibility for improving environmental features here. In 1970 it established the Lake Tahoe Basin Planning Team to work with TRPA. Although the Agency and Team have separate organizations and responsibilities, they have cooperated closely to achieve a common goal.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECREATION PROBLEM

In establishing the preservation of scenic beauty and of recreational opportunities as primary objectives of the Regional Plan, the Bi-State Compact recognized that the Tahoe region's economy is largely and historically has been based on its recreational resources. For more than 100 years, Lake Tahoe and the basin surrounding it have been recognized as one of the major national scenic attractions. Large expensive hotels and lodges and private estates made it possible for a few wealthy Nevada and California residents to enjoy the outstanding scenery, excellent fishing, and social activities of the region. The number of people who could afford both the time and money required for a Lake Tahoe vacation was limited and the environmental consequences of this limited use were minor. As transportation routes improved and population increased – particularly in California – recreation use of the Lake Tahoe area increased steadily.

The steady increase in recreational use expanded sharply after World War II. Campgrounds, picnic areas, and beaches were developed. Winding mountain roads were transformed into modern all-weather highways. Large gaming casinos were built in Nevada. Many private land-holdings were subdivided and well advertised, and vacation home owners increased the large numbers of recreation visitors to the Region. Development of several major winter sports sites extended the season of recreation use through the winter months. Developments necessary to accommodate ever-increasing numbers of visitors began to endanger the quality of the natural environment that had originally attracted the visitors.

During this transition period, when recreational use was increasing so dramatically, the natural resource base for recreation remained relatively constant; that is, it did not increase as use was increasing. Several thousand acres of privately owned lands were acquired by state and federal agencies for park and recreation use, but this was generally offset by intensive development of other private lands that had formerly been available for some limited public recreational use.

Lands administered by the states of California and Nevada as parks and recreation areas (9,599 acres) and the National Forest lands (107,762 acres) administered by the U. S. Forest Service now provide recreation opportunities for an estimated 2,000,000 visitor days per year. The recreational opportunities available on these lands run the gamut from museums, visitor centers, swimming beaches, picnic areas, and campgrounds to the primitive experiences available in the Desolation Wilderness. During the summer of 1970 there was a general increase in recreation use of 20 percent over that of the preceding year. Camping on National Forest land in the Tahoe Region was estimated to exceed 600,000 visitor days for 1970.

Winter recreation use likewise is increasing, as shown by estimated use by more than 600,000 skiers during the 1970 season at the five ski resorts in the immediate area – Heavenly Valley, Tahoe Ski Bowl, Homewood, Granlibakken, and Ski Incline. Heavenly Valley ski area was one of the first developments and has become the major area within the Region; most of it is on National Forest lands; the four smaller ski areas are on private land and have an estimated capacity of 11,000 skiers at one time. Seven additional ski areas immediately adjacent to the Lake Tahoe Region have additional estimated daily capacity of 20,000 skiers. Development proposals already submitted would increase this capacity from the present estimated 31,000 skiers per day to 50,000 by 1980.

Unfortunately the ski areas have created some of the most damaging impacts upon the scenery and

environment in the Region. Adequate care in locating ski runs and carefully planned clearings would have prevented some of the ugly hillside scars. Some ski areas have unfortuantely been located in highly erosive areas that are very difficult or impossible to stabilize properly.

Snowmobiling, a sport rapidly growing in popularity throughout the nation, is catching on quickly at Lake Tahoe. Family enjoyment of this winter sport is increasing and trails are being provided. Need for regulating use of snowmobiles is becoming evident.

Gaming is the major indoor attraction in the area; it draws many thousands of visitors throughout the year to casinos on the north and east shores of the Lake in Nevada. Many well known entertainers appear at the major casinos and increase their attraction.

It is reasonable to expect that increases in available leisure time and disposable income, coupled with improved transportation facilities and a steadily increasing population, will cause even greater numbers of people to want to use and enjoy the recreational resources of the Lake Tahoe Region. This use is increasing in importance and already poses major problems for the region.

The bowl shape of the basin immediately surrounding Lake Tahoe focuses attention inward toward the lake shores, and the limited public ownership of lakeshore lands has concentrated public recreational development and use into localized areas. Successful dispersal of public use into less heavily used areas will depend largely upon public acquisition of additional lakefront properties.

The pattern of land ownership and development is such that the most heavily populated areas have the least lake shore available for general public use. At major highway points where visitors can have their first view of the Lake, little public land is available; so the recreation visitor has great difficulty in getting to the Lake and enjoying it.

Patterns of recreational use in the Tahoe Region have developed without adequate consideration of effects on the environment or on the quality of recreational experiences. In early days, developers had neither the earth-moving equipment capable of massive change of landforms nor economic stimulus to use them. This is no longer true. The Tahoe scenery has already been noticeably altered. A small spot of despoliation that might go unnoticed in most locales becomes prominent and offensive when situated in an outstandingly beautiful area. Soil erosion, ugliness, and pollution of air and water must not be accepted as inevitable results of recreational development and use. Plans for future recreation development in the Region must fully consider both direct and indirect effects on the environment.

When recreation pressures were light, it was possible to provide almost any kind of development or opportunity that was desired; the resources appeared to be unlimited. But today's development plans must recognize the basic premise that **the outdoor recreational resources are limited** – even though it is not now possible to define and quantify these limits completely and objectively.

When the premise of limited recreational resources is coupled with recognition that **recreational demands will certainly increase**, it becomes forcefully apparent that limits or controls must be established on kinds and amounts of recreational use that will be permitted.

Imposition of controls or limits requires that valid criteria be established to guide decisions. These criteria should recognize that some recreational activities depend upon special natural attributes of the Region; that some activities are only enhanced when they occur in this Region; and that some activities are independent of and may actually compete with or degrade the natural attributes of outdoor recreation.

The criteria should also recognize that use and enjoyment of outdoor recreational resources in this

Region should be available to more people than the relatively few who can afford to spend long continuous periods in residence.

Recreational development has both physical and cultural aspects. Aldo Leopold might well have been thinking of this spot when he closed his **Sand County Almanac** with the sentence: "Recreation development is not a job of building roads into lovely country, but of building receptivity into the still unlovely human mind."

Scenic beauty itself does not require interpretation; but many other features of the Lake Tahoe Region are significant only after their meaning becomes apparent. A recreation visit usually is enhanced by careful interpretation of natural and cultural features.

This review of the current situation and anticipated problems suggests the following broad goals and policies for consideration.

Goals:

1. Maintain or enhance any unusual natural scenic features and other recreational resources of the Lake Tahoe Region.

2. Provide for recreational use and enjoyment of the Region only to the extent that use does not significantly impair natural environmental characteristics nor the quality of the "Lake Tahoe experience."

Policies:

1. Limitations of the natural recreation resource base will be recognized, and controls on use will be imposed when necessary to protect the environment.

2. Encourage diversified recreational uses and developments that **depend** upon the unusual features of the Region.

3. Establish priorities for recreational use of lands on the basis of favoring the use that is most highly dependent upon the special resources of the area.

4. Permit recreational uses and developments that are **enhanced** by the special features of the Region to the extent that these uses do not conflict with higher priority recreational uses and developments.

5. In all recreational considerations, emphasize quality over quantity: measure success in terms of "How good," not "How much" or "How many."

6. Emphasize interpretation of significant natural and cultural features as an integral part of any recreation program to help enhance visitors' enjoyment.

INVENTORY OF ATTRIBUTES OF THE RECREATION RESOURCES

This pilot inventory of the outdoor recreational resources of the Lake Tahoe Region was made in the summer of 1970 by a special Forest Service Task Group (p. iii). It considered the resource base as a combination of attributes and characteristics of physical environment (land and water) and its human users. The survey on which this inventory is based covered some 288,000 acres of National Forest, state owned, and privately owned lands and waters; it did not include the Desolation Wilderness or the urbanized areas around the Lake. Characterization of the recreation resources admittedly is a matter of subjective judgment about a complex of intangible and imprecise attributes of an environment relative to its ability to provide recreational experiences. Thus the opportunity for outdoor recreation and the extent and quality of this opportunity result from highly complex relations between the physical environment, the terrain, the climate, and the accessibility of the place. Meaningful analysis requires that separate areas having similar characteristics be identified and described in order to show the relative suitability and capacity of the area for various types of recreation.

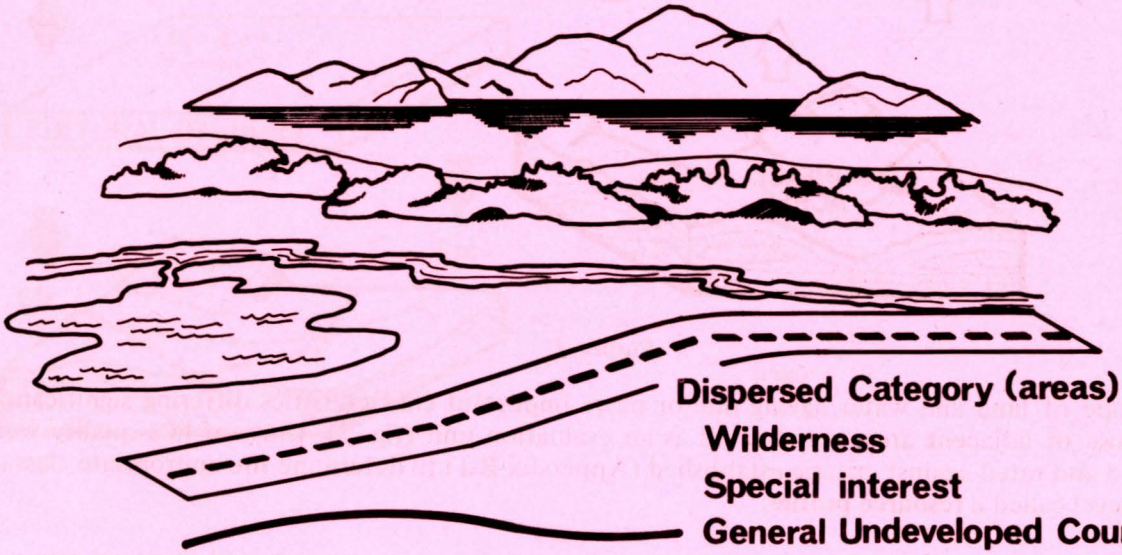
No sizeable expanse of wildland is totally devoid of opportunity for some sort of outdoor recreation or so totally uninviting that no one will see in it an opportunity for recreational activity. A dimensionalized expression of relative quality (differences and similarities) is therefore necessary to quantify the capacity of the land and water recreation resources to satisfy public needs and desires for outdoor recreation.

Quality of recreation is relative, subjective, and intangible; it has no real price or dollar equivalent. Sometimes it is judged in consequence of the presence of beauty – and sometimes merely as the absence of ugliness. Sometimes ready accessibility is a positive value; sometimes it is negative. Quality may be "high" because dense vegetation is present – or because it is absent; because the terrain is regular, or because it is irregular and rugged; because the climate is cold – or because it is hot. Prerequisite to a disciplined assessment of the value of any recreation resource is the establishment of criteria useful in recognizing attributes of the resource. Use of these criteria must result in a high degree of uniformity of judgment when applied by trained individuals to a variety of conditions of the resources.

The complex nature of recreation resources in the Tahoe Region made it necessary to divide them, for inventory purposes, into two separate categories: intensive and dispersed. The intensive category is likely to have greater use and therefore has need to provide facilities and developments for comfort and convenience of users as well as to protect the local environment. A specific area modified or developed to support intensive use and peripheral environment managed to enhance the recreation experience is termed a "developed site" (see sketch).

Intensive Category (sites)
Picnic Grounds
Swimming Beaches
Hotels, Resorts
Boating Sites

Resources for use in the dispersed category (see sketch) have relatively low-density use because they are scattered over rather broad expanses of land – sometimes water. The dispersed category includes all land and water surfaces that are not included in the intensive category. Developments to support dispersed recreation use typically consist of roads, trails, parking areas, and rather simple facilities designed more for protection of the environment than convenience of the user.



Dispersed Category (areas)
Wilderness
Special interest
General Undeveloped Country
Roads
Waters
etc.

DISPERSED CATEGORY

The inventory of broad areas of land and water required extensive survey of the Lake Tahoe Region from roads, the air, and the lake surface. A single acre can provide several types of recreational opportunities, which can be used separately or concurrently. In order to allow evaluation for alternative activities, the recreation resource base was considered as a complex of component opportunities, experiences, and values, termed **characteristics**. The major characteristics of land and water areas recognized in the inventory were: the general land environment, landscape and scenery, wildlife habitat, cultural-special interest features, and the water environment (fig. 1). Five separate rating **classes** or **qualities** were established for each characteristic to permit grouping of areas having similar attributes into identifiable units. These classes were rated by numbers from 1 to 5, which indicated increasingly desirable quality.

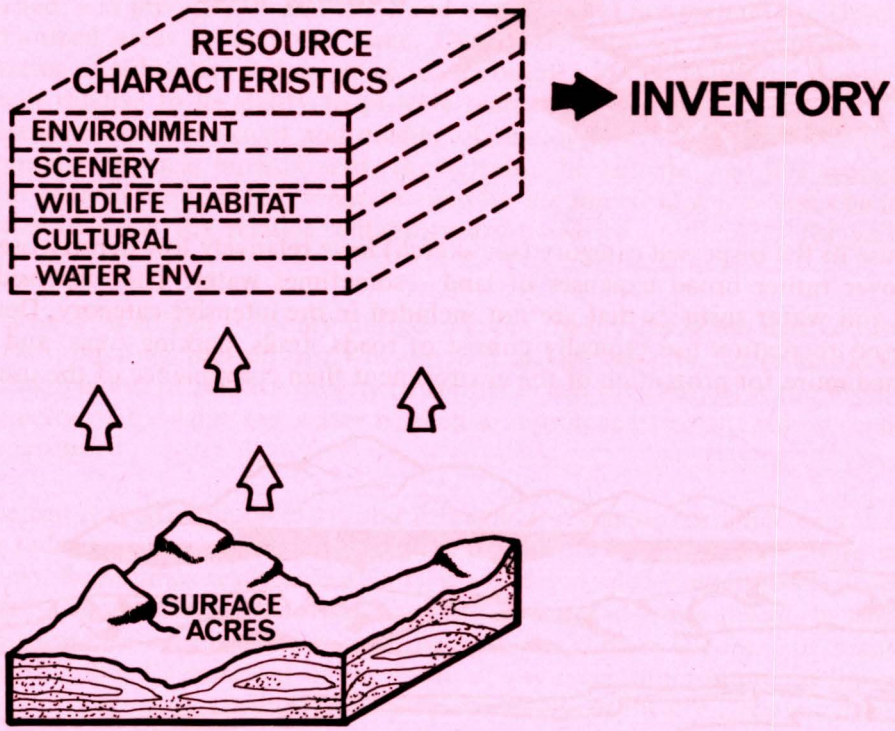


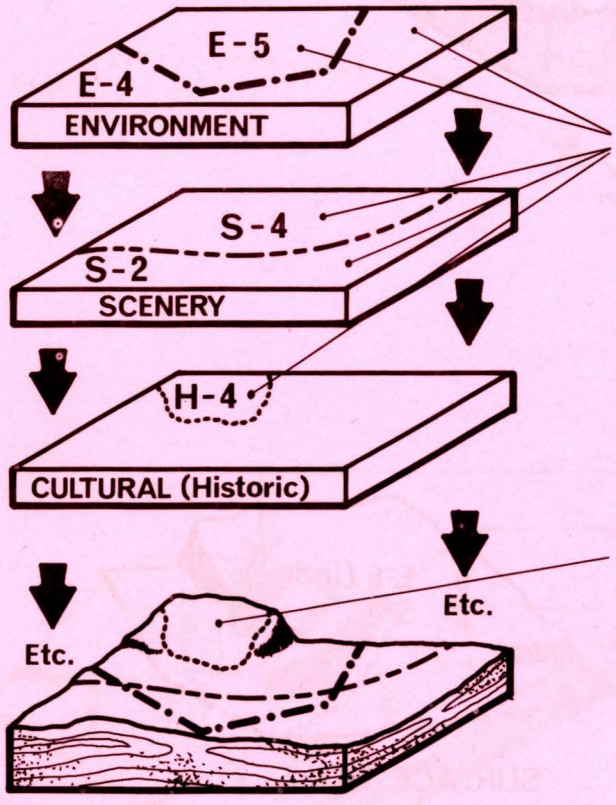
Figure 1.

Each scope of land and water having one or more important characteristics differing significantly from those of adjacent areas was treated as an evaluation unit (fig. 2). Units of like quality were identified and rated against criteria established (Appendix B-1) to determine the appropriate class or quality level called a **resource profile**.

The horizontal extent of conterminous lands and waters having a common and identical resource profile constitutes a **resource surface**. Thus, in figure 3 (the bottom segment of figure 2), all of the areas numbered 1 to 6 have similar resource characteristics. (For example, all lands in area 1 evaluate as historical class or quality 4, scenic class 4, and environmental class 5. Similarly, all lands in area 5 are S-2 and E-4 and area 4 is S-2, E-5.) The sum of the class or quality levels (total resource profile) becomes the surface index. Thus, Resource Surface No. 1 (fig. 3) is described in inventory as having a recreation resource index of 13 as compared to Resource Surface No. 2 with an index of 9 (fig. 4), and therefore has more characteristics for dispersed recreation opportunites than Surface No. 2.

Resource Surfaces, once identified, become discrete units of the resource base to which other kinds of information useful in planning can be attributed (figs. 5 and 6). The data presented in the inventory of areas suitable for dispersed recreation are summarized in Appendix A (tables 10-13) and the areas are shown on the map titled **Recreation Resource Inventory.**

QUALITY EVALUATION UNITS ARE APPLIED TO EACH RESOURCE CHARACTERISTIC



Quality Evaluation Units show the location and extent of a prescribed set of resource characteristics. (i.e., on a scale of 5 the unit E-5 locates an unmodified environment with opportunities to utilize specialized activity skills while H-4 locates significant Historical values.

Note that the land with H-4 characteristics also has scenery characteristics of S-4 and environment E-5. It's resource profile is:

H-4
S-4
E-5

Index 13

Figure 2.

RESOURCE SURFACES

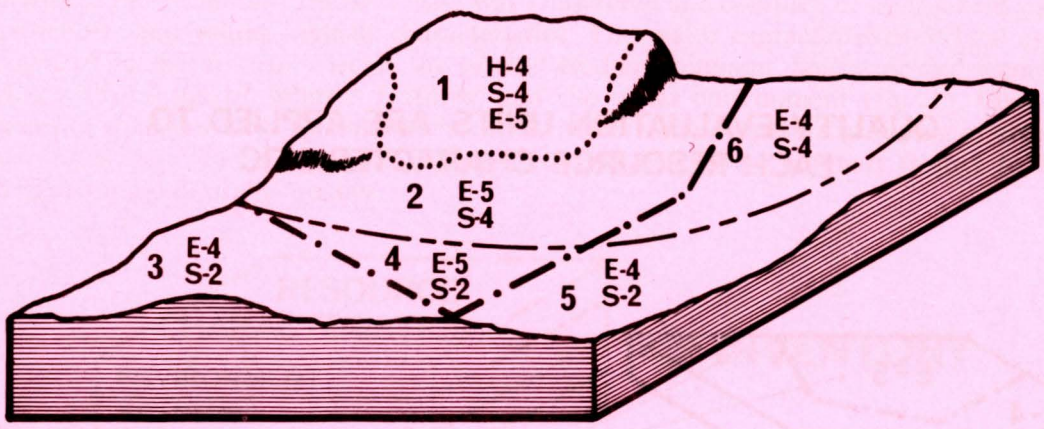
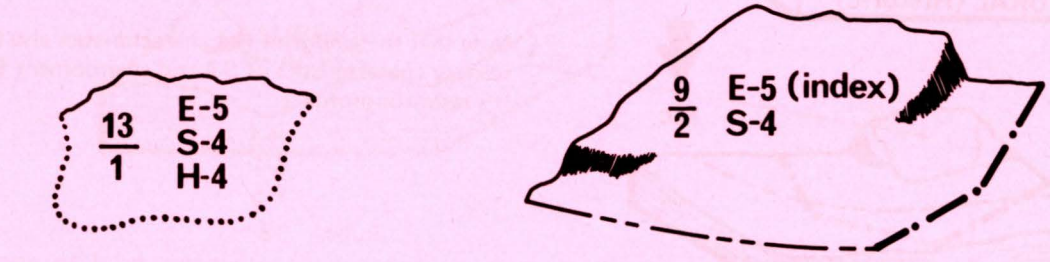


Figure 3.



SURFACE NO. 1

SURFACE NO. 2

Figure 4.

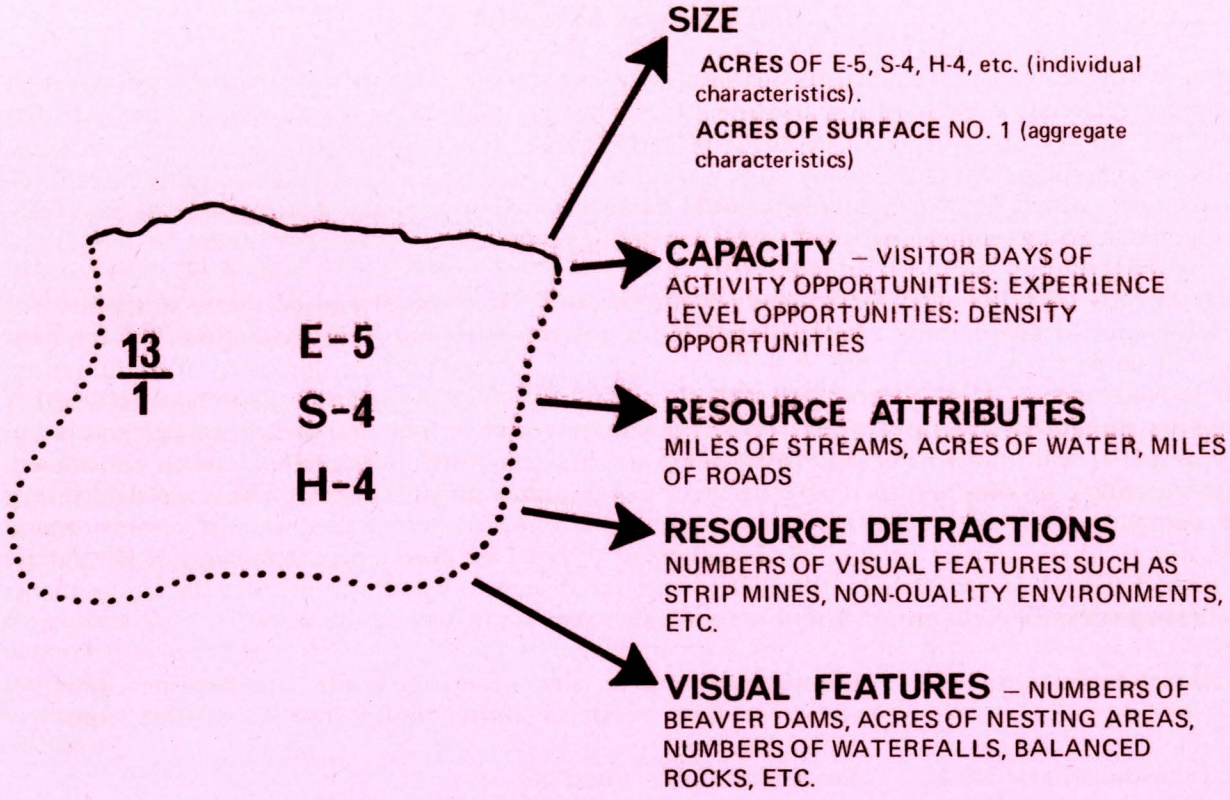

SIZE
ACRES OF E-5, S-4, H-4, etc. (individual characteristics).
ACRES OF SURFACE NO. 1 (aggregate characteristics)
CAPACITY – VISITOR DAYS OF ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES: EXPERIENCE LEVEL OPPORTUNITIES: DENSITY OPPORTUNITIES
RESOURCE ATTRIBUTES
MILES OF STREAMS, ACRES OF WATER, MILES OF ROADS
RESOURCE DETRACTIONS
NUMBERS OF VISUAL FEATURES SUCH AS STRIP MINES, NON-QUALITY ENVIRONMENTS, ETC.
VISUAL FEATURES – NUMBERS OF BEAVER DAMS, ACRES OF NESTING AREAS, NUMBERS OF WATERFALLS, BALANCED ROCKS, ETC.
13/1
E-5
S-4
H-4

Figure 5.

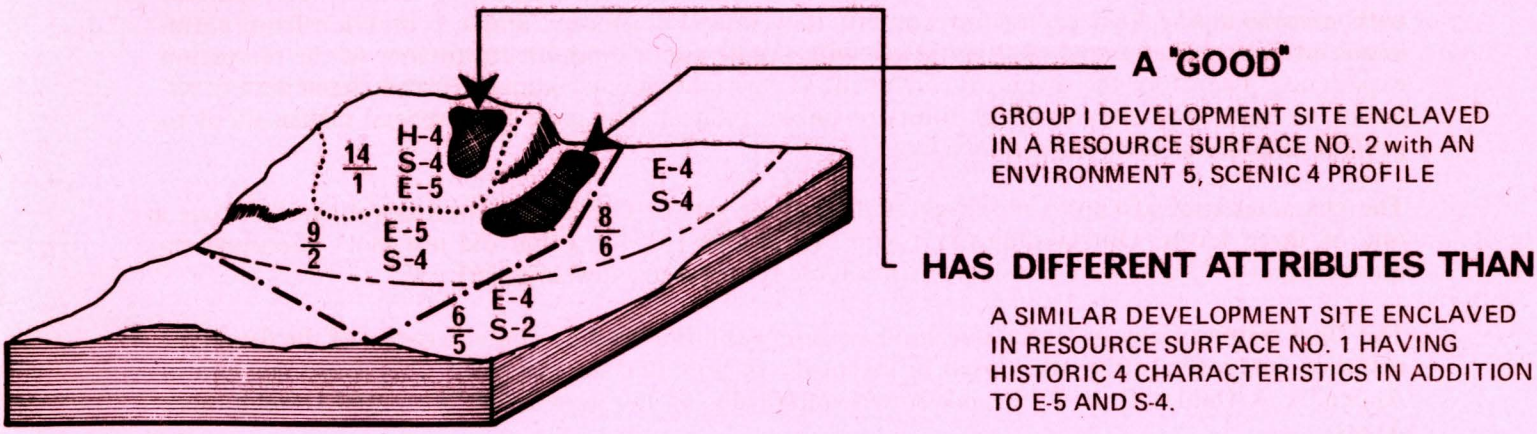

A "GOOD"
GROUP I DEVELOPMENT SITE ENCLAVED IN A RESOURCE SURFACE NO. 2 with AN ENVIRONMENT 5, SCENIC 4 PROFILE
HAS DIFFERENT ATTRIBUTES THAN
A SIMILAR DEVELOPMENT SITE ENCLAVED IN RESOURCE SURFACE NO. 1 HAVING HISTORIC 4 CHARACTERISTICS IN ADDITION TO E-5 AND S-4.
14/1 H-4 S-4 E-5
9/2 E-5 S-4
6/5 E-4 S-2
8/6 E-4 S-4

Figure 6.

INTENSIVE CATEGORY

The intensive category examined in this inventory is designed to identify sites suitable for development for relatively high-density recreational use. This phase of inventory was applied to lands that were not already urbanized or scheduled for early private development, as indicated by local jurisdictional planning. Therefore, many sites were not considered which could conceivably be redeveloped or for which development plans could be changed before actual development begins. Consequently several shoreline and beach areas were not examined.

The objective was to characterize lands according to their physical and aesthetic suitability for development or adaptation to support any kind of intensive or "mass" recreation use. This required that all lands be considered, but it did not necessarily require uniform intensity of examination. These lands were studied without consideration of the ultimate decisions in planning as to whether the sites should be developed when certain constraints for environmental protection (such as population levels, both transient or semi-permanent) and impacts of use and development are considered. The suitability of sites and their relative quality for various possible developments was determined by comparing the characteristics and attributes of a given tract of land against several criteria specific to three general groups of development types (see Development Groups I, II, and III below). Each set of criteria was designed to test the degree to which the site met the requirements for a single development group. The three general groups for inventory use were:

Development Group I:	Campground, picnic site, observation site, organization camp site, recreation residence, hotel, lodge, resort or other commercial service.
Development Group II:	Swimming site, boating site
Development Group III:	Winter sports site (skiing, toboganning, snow play, etc.)

Note: The set of quality criteria for each development group is shown in Appendix B-2.

Since potential development sites are comparatively small and subject to intensive development, with accompanying high capital investment, they must be afforded ample protection from extraneous influences that would likely interfere with public use or diminish the quality of the recreation experience. Therefore the inventory included, as "peripheral environment," lands immediately adjacent to developed sites or focal points of public interest that must have special management to protect or enhance their recreation values.

The characteristics of a given site, evaluated by three sets of criteria, resulted in rating of the site at one of three levels: Outstanding (5), Good (4), or Fair (3). Sites that did not meet minimum requirements for "Fair" were considered unsuitable for intensive development.

The final rating of any potential development site was influenced by characteristics of the dispersed resource category. Information used in inventory of potential development sites is summarized in Appendix A (tables 5, 6, 8, 9) and shown graphically on the map titled "Potential Development Areas."

THE USER COMPONENT

Any useful inventory of recreation resources should show understanding of what recreation is and what kind of leisure activities people enjoy. Dr. Beverly Driver of the University of Michigan has defined recreation thus: "Recreation is the response, or modes of response of people to certain basic needs or motivations within them." This definition relates to causes, not effects. It provides the basis for understanding the "people" component of this inventory.

All persons have basic needs for socializing; for living within themselves part of the time (isolation); for compensating for the routine of daily work; for being accepted by their fellow men (recognition); for understanding in their own way the earth, their ancestors, history, culture, heritage, etc. (self-fulfillment); play (in children); for the dignity of being (imagery); and others. Part of these basic needs are met by recreation, but some recreation is motivated by other than basic needs: maybe merely the wish to indulge in a pleasing activity.

Recreational activities are modes of expressing basic needs or motivations. Individuals' selection of activities is conditioned by the background (home, school, church) that instilled skills, habit patterns, and tastes for the particular activity. All persons do not seek the same activities. Each recreation activity or logical grouping of activities must receive consideration in any worthwhile inventory.

EXPERIENCE LEVELS

Persons differ in the types and intensities of their motivations. Thus, one individual who has a high degree of skill in camping may seek an area that provides near maximum isolation, whereas another, a novice at camping, will seek a developed area that provides modern facilities to satisfy his basic need for camping in comfort. Planners should try to balance both the activity and experience-level opportunities (supply) against the characteristics of the appropriate group of users (demand), as indicated by the following scheme of recreation experience levels and corresponding environmental characteristics of recreation resource areas.

RECREATION EXPERIENCE LEVELS[1]

Level of recreational experience	Description	Resource environmental characteristic
Wilderness	Provides opportunities for recreation that satisfies basic personal needs to maximum degree. Requires: (1) highest degree of skills in outdoor living; (2) unmodified natural environment; i.e., absence of manmade developments and conveniences. Feelings of adventure, challenge, and physical achievement in absence of obvious controls are important to the user.	E-5
Primitive	Provides opportunities for recreation that satisfies basic personal needs to a high degree. Requires: (1) fairly high proficiency in skills in outdoor living; (2) natural environment with minimal manmade modification. Feeling of physical achievement because of reaching opportunity with little or no aid from vehicular access is important to user. Gives sense of adventure because only minimum controls are evident.	E-4
Intermediate	Provides opportunities for recreation that satisfies basic personal needs to intermediate degree. Requires only moderate skills in outdoor living. Natural environment dominates, but some modifications that give comfort and convenience are desired. Controls and minor regimentation give users some degree of security, but a taste of adventure is desirable.	E-3
Secondary modern	Provides opportunities for recreation that satisfies basic needs to a moderate degree. Moderate proficiency in activity skills is sufficient. Natural environment is important, but facilities for comfort and convenience are more important. User feels sense of security provided by some regimentation and fairly obvious controls.	E-2
Modern	Provides opportunities for recreation that satisfies basic needs to modest degree. Requires minimal skills in outdoor activity. Natural environment is desirable, but manmade modifications for comfort and convenience are more important. User needs strong feeling of security. Novice-grade skills suffice when supplemented by administrative controls.	E-1

[1] *Levels of outdoor recreation activities that satisfy such basic personal needs as: isolation, socializing, achieving self-fulfillment, achieving identity, having compensating experiences, and having aggression outlets and others.*

The environmental characteristics of the resource base are closely related to experience-level opportunities for people. For contrasting examples: The resource base that shows virtually no influence of man and his activites, that provides maximum opportunity for exerting self-reliance and having adventure relates to the Wilderness experience level. Conversely, the resource base that has environment considerably modified and influenced by man relates to the Modern level of experience.

ANALYSIS OF THE INVENTORY

To aid use of the inventory data, the information has been analyzed and tabulated (Appendix A). The inventory was intended to give a complete description of the existing resources, but it does not list any other agency and commercial recreation facilities.

Inventory data for the dispersed and intensive categories have been summarized by three classes of ownership in the Tahoe Region (National Forests, state owned lands, and privately owned lands). The data can be further divided to describe single resource surfaces if needed for some specific planning purpose. This inventory is presumed to be suitable information for broad-level recreation planning.

Physical Character: The Dispersed Category

The Lake Tahoe Region strikingly combines scenic attractions with opportunity for a variety of outdoor activities. Brief analysis of areas suitable for dispersed recreation gives some quantitative definition to the character of the Region. The committed urban and commercial lands and the Desolation Wilderness were excluded from the inventory, but their character does overlap and influence the adjacent inventoried lands. Criteria for the rating classes are listed in Appendix B-1. Detailed lists of acreages are in tables in Appendix A.

Separate characteristics of the environment in areas for dispersed recreation (table 10) were tentatively rated in classes numbered 1 to 5 indicating a corresponding progression of values, but in practice no characteristic received a "1" rating.

For "Land Environment," the "5" rating indicated an environment essentially unmodified by man; for "Landscape and scenery" it indicated scenery that was striking and free from man-created intrusions (e.g., buildings and roadside signs). For "Wildlife Habitat" the ratings indicate relative opportunity to see a variety of wildlife species for whatever purpose (simple aesthetic enjoyment, photography, hunting); the "5" rating indicated good opportunity for observation. In the "Cultural-Special Interest" group the ratings suggest relative opportunities for visitors to learn about natural history and man's historical and archaeological activities. The ratings for "Water Environment" indicate opportunities for fishing and boating. Ratings for the characteristics in the dispersed category are summarized below and in figures 7 and 8.

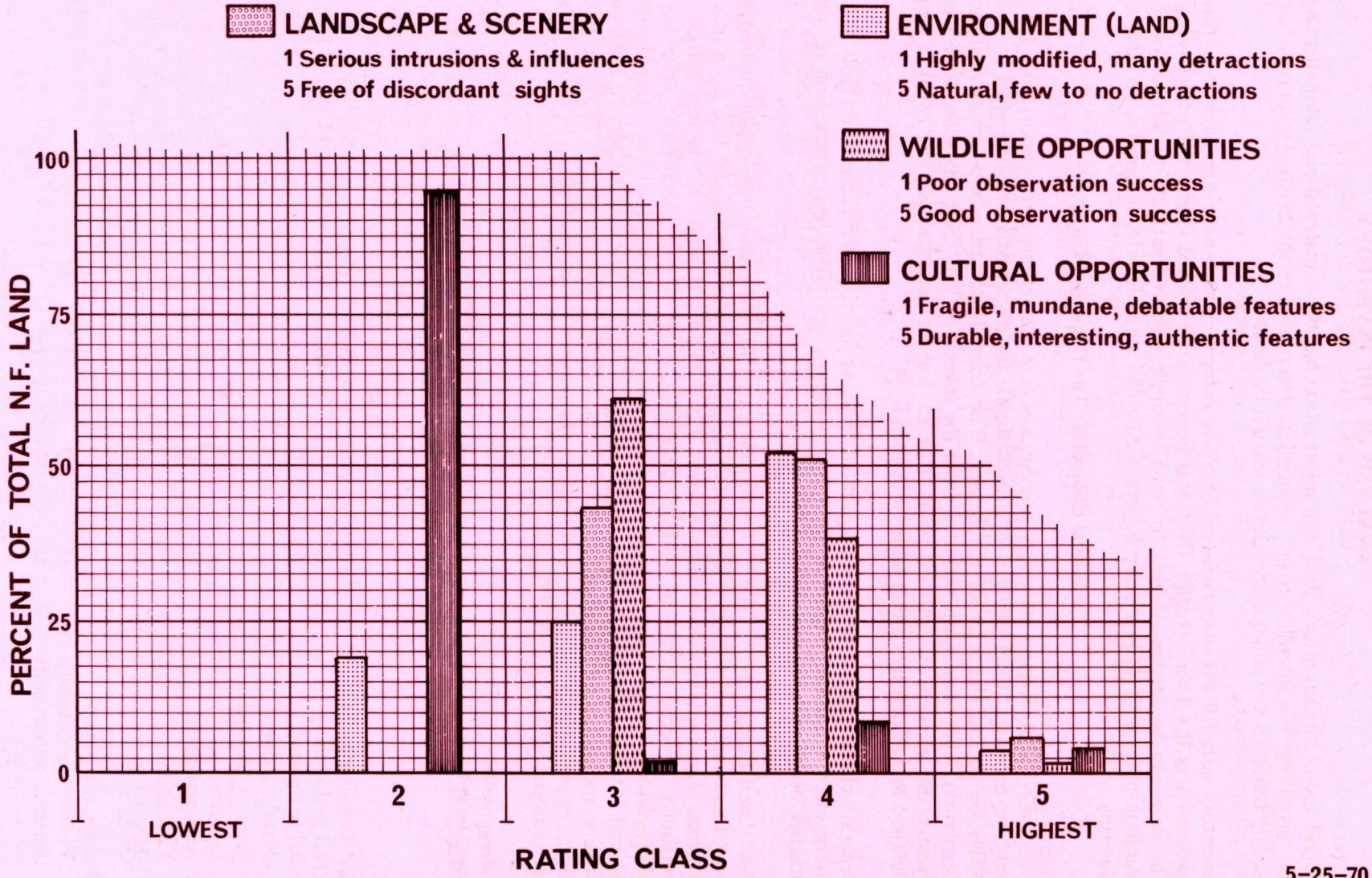
Environmental characteristic	Rating class					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
	---------- Percent ----------					
Land environment	0	19.1	25.4	52.0	3.5	100
Land and scenery	0	0	43.0	51.3	5.7	100
Wildlife habitat	0	0	60.7	37.6	1.7	100
Cultural-special interest features						
General	0	94.3	0	0	0	94.3
Archaeological	0	0	([1])	0	0	
Geological	0	0	([2])	1.1	3.8	4.9
Historical	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6
Water environment						
Fishing opportunity	0	0	33.5	46	1	80.5
Boating opportunity	0	0	1.1	6.5	51.5	59.1

[1] *50 acres.*

[2] *55 acres.*

RATING OF N.F. LAND IN TAHOE REGION AS TO RECREATION CHARACTERISTICS *

AS OF 6-30-69 INVENTORY



* See appendix B-1 for detailed descriptions of Recreation Characteristics

5-25-70
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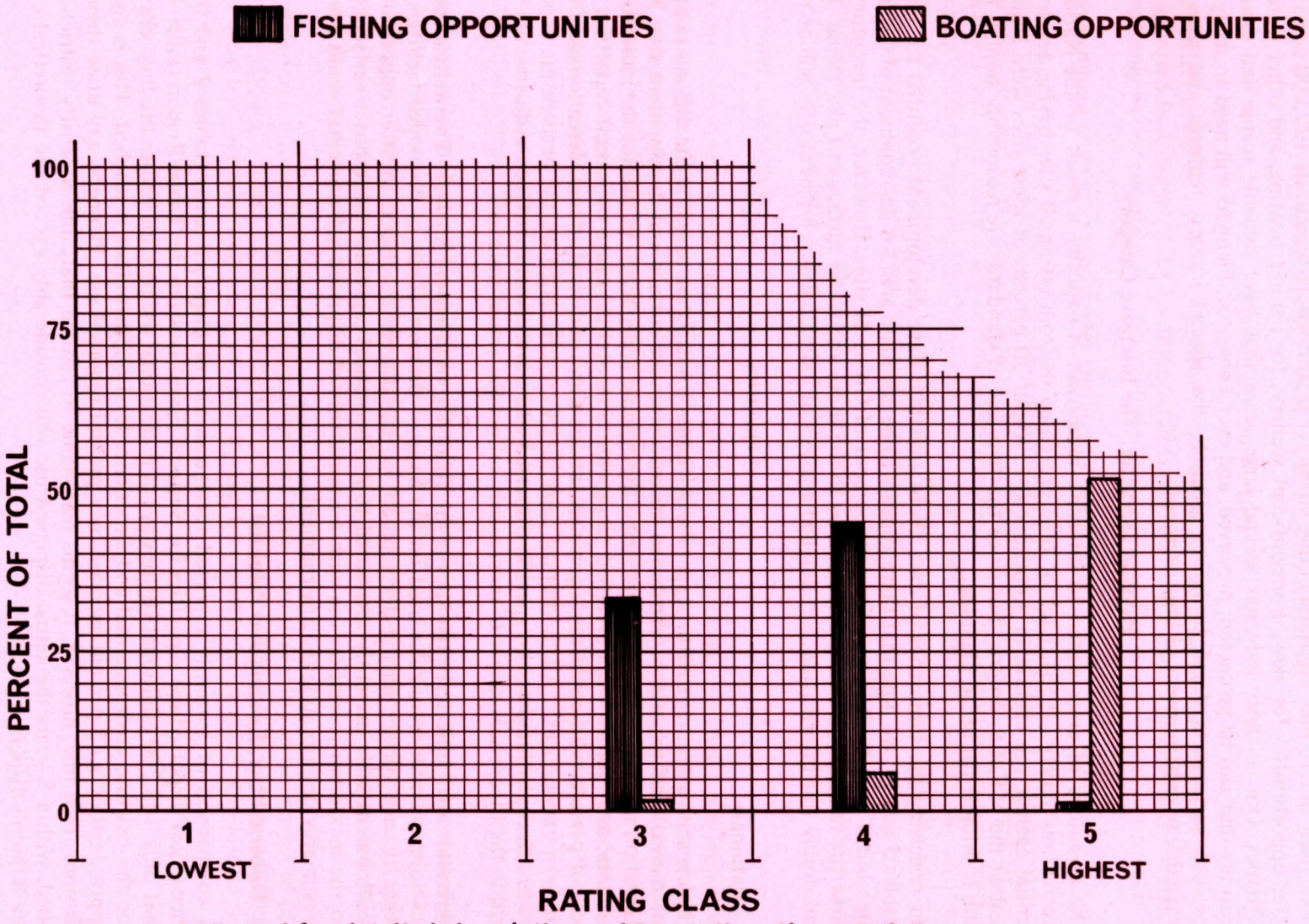
RATING OF WATER ENVIRONMENT IN TAHOE REGION AS TO RECREATION CHARACTERISTICS *



* See appendix B-1 for detailed descriptions of Recreation Characteristics

Despite urbanization and other development, the environmental and scenic character of the Tahoe Region may still be rated from "good" to "outstanding." There are still good opportunities to view numerous species of wildlife and to visit sites that have cultural or special interest features. The Lake itself determines the outstanding character of the whole region; its 122,000 acres of surface offer opportunities for viewing magnificent scenery, for fishing, boating, and other water-oriented activities. Our analysis indicates several large areas that have valuable scenic and environmental features that can be protected, preserved, and even enhanced. Planners will need to study individual resource surfaces in detail to locate precisely the special interest features and sites and areas amenable to enhancement or improvement.

Physical character: The Intensive Category

The inventory of areas suited to intensive recreation is basically a result of the National Forest Recreation Survey (1958). Lack of time prevented us from rating all sites having development potential against the criteria in Appendix B-2. About 30 percent of these sites were evaluated only against the N.F.R.S. criteria, but since the two sets of standards are reasonably similar, this evaluation is suitable for broad planning.

On reviewing the summaries of data about sites that have development potential for intensive use (tables 5 and 6), we note that there appears to be adequate area for development of Group I and III sites but a very limited area for development of Group II sites. However, the inventory does not show the relation of these potential sites to the shore and water surface of Lake Tahoe. The system can supply this information, but detailed analysis of individual development sites will be needed.

Capacities

1. Rationale

The capacities summarized in Appendix A (tables 8 and 9) are based on the different opportunities for recreational experience attributed to each resource surface and development site. No data on recreation use were available to describe the volume and pattern of use for the individual resource surfaces; so rationale was developed to provide a theoretical range of instant capacities (i.e., numbers of persons who could use a given site at one time) and total annual recreation use for different kinds of experiences[1]. All theoretical capacities were calculated on the basis of the experience opportunities attributed to the specific dispersed and development surfaces. Adjustments were made within the theoretical ranges to most nearly reflect the actual situation.

Derivation of theoretical capacities is the final step in inventory analysis. Theoretical capacities for development sites were calculated on the basis of the normal mix of developed facilities that could occur if each surface having development potential were developed to offer opportunities at the development scale presently attributed to it. Theoretical capacities for resource surfaces were based on the maximum recreation use with a normal mix of dispersed activities that could occur without presumably deteriorating the environment.

2. Dispersed Use, Existing and Potential

A comparison of currently reported recreation use of dispersed areas (tables 2 and 3) with the theoretical dispersed use capacities for National Forest lands in the Tahoe Region (table 4) indicates that only 148,200 additional visitor days of recreational use remains before the theoretical capacity for the existing environmental and experience-level opportunities is reached. This is equivalent to approximately a 15-percent increase over present reported use. Planners may draw their own conclusions from this; however, it seems reasonable to assume that, unless density restrictions are applied, within 5 years the actual dispersed use will considerably exceed the theoretical capacity for the Region's dispersed areas.

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[1] *This rationale is available at the Lake Valley District Ranger's office, South Lake Tahoe, California.*

THE INVENTORY AS A BASE FOR PLANNING

Planning Opportunities

Several approaches could be applied successfully to recreation planning for the Tahoe Region. The approach suggested here seems to be readily related to the inventory data. This is briefly discussed and is offered only as one possibility.

1. **Land Environment and Opportunities for Different Experiences**

The relation between the character of the land environment and opportunities for different experiences was a basic concept in the development of the recreation inventory system. It recognized that the more natural and unmodified the environment, the greater are the opportunities for isolation and challenging outdoor experiences. Conversely, the more modified and less natural the environment, the greater are the opportunities for socializing; for such use, convenience facilities and site modifications are more important than the natural environment.

With this concept as a base, use of the inventory can produce a series of interrelated values that can be used for recreational planning in the Tahoe Region.

2. **Environmental Classification**

When the relation between environmental classes and kinds of recreational experience is established, the next step is to stratify the Region into environmental classes. From this, the theoretical capacity in terms of persons at one time and season-long recreation use can be determined for each class. Alternative forms of management could then be considered for the various classes of environment; this would involve changing environmental classes through development and environmental modification. This in turn would change the kinds of experience and the theoretical capacities.

The lake shore is such a critical area that it should be considered as a special class or should be separately identified within other classes.

This is an extremely simplified explanation of a planning approach, and many other factors need be considered before environmental or density classes can be finally identified. A partial list of other factors would include considerations of soils, geology, all transportation system planning, recreation and development plans by other agencies and private parties, winter sports versus summer activities, special interest features, land acquisition and aesthetics.

If planners determine a need for special information that they cannot identify as now being in the inventory, they should contact Forest Service recreation specialists. The full inventory contains information that has not been summarized, and it may be possible to produce the desired information upon request.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF DATA, LAKE TAHOE RECREATIONAL INVENTORY

Table 2. – Intensive recreational use of developed recreation sites on National Forest land, by development groups and visitor days, 1970

Type of site	Area	Capacity	Reported use
Group I[1]	*Acres*	*Persons*[2]	*Visitor days*[3]
Recreation residence	474	3,055	301,200
Campgrounds	179	2,395	450,200
Visitor center	75	800	20,200
Organization use	65	1,066	78,600
Picnic grounds	57	785	14,900
Resorts	52	1,940	73,400
Commercial	6	50	2,000
Observation	3	100	1,200
Totals	911	10,191	941,700
Group II			
Swimming	37	3,750	92,200
Group III			
Winter sports	6,725	16,400	200,600
Grand totals	7,673	30,341	1,234,500

[1] *For explanation of development groups, see p. 20.*

[2] *Persons at one time.*

[3] *1 visitor day = 12 hours.*

Table 3. – Dispersed recreational use of National Forest land by types of area and visitor days, 1970

Type of area	Reported use
	Visitor days
Reservoirs	700
Rivers and other streams	21,400
Trails (recreation)	48,200
Lakes and ponds	170,100
Roads (recreation)	289,900
Undeveloped areas	351,300
Total	881,600

Table 4. – Acreage of recreation resource opportunities for intensive use by environmental characteristic, ownership, and rating class

Characteristic and ownership	Rating class					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
A. Land environment (general)			*Acres*			
National Forest	0	1,773	3,774	6,146	504	12,197
State	0	0	125	23	0	148
Private	0	2,081	2,854	1,858	0	6,793
Total	0	3,854	6,753	8,027	504	19,138
Landscape and scenery						
National Forest	0	0	8,751	1,492	1,954	12,197
State	0	0	0	125	23	148
Private	0	0	4,876	1,292	625	6,793
Total	0	0	13,627	2,909	2,607	19,138
Wildlife habitat						
National Forest	0	0	4,428	6,582	1,187	12,197
State	0	0	125	23	0	148
Private	0	0	3,536	1,926	1,331	6,793
Total	0	0	8,089	8,531	2,518	19,138
Cultural features (general)						
National Forest		10,459				10,459
State		148				148
Private		6,667				6,667
Total		17,274				17,274
Geological features						
National Forest	0	0	0	1,432	229	1,661
State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	0	0	0	0	92	92
Total	0	0	0	1,432	321	1,753
Historical features						
National Forest	0	0	5	72	0	77
Private	0	0	10	0	0	10
Total	0	0	15	72	0	87

Note: "Cultural features" includes 24 acres of privately owned land that contains items of archaeological interest rated class 3. It is tabulated separately.

(continued on next page)

(Table 4 continued)

Characteristic and ownership	Rating class 1	2	3	4	5	Total
B. Water environment			*Acres*			
Fishing opportunity						
National Forest	0	0	718	8,098	0	8,816
State	0	0	0	148	0	148
Private	0	0	0	83	2,409	2,492
Total	0	0	718	8,329	2,409	11,456
Boating opportunity						
National Forest	0	0	2	716	1,119	1,837
State	0	0	0	0	73	73
Private	0	0	0	83	2,409	2,492
Total	0	0	2	799	3,601	4,402

Table 5. – Inventory of development sites for intensive use by development groups and ownership*

Ownership	Group I	II	III	Total
		Acres		
National Forest	5,398	78	6,721	12,197
State	133	15	0	148
Private	4,624	94	2,075	6,793
Total	10,155	187	8,796	19,138

**Group I: Lands suitable for general development for campgrounds, picnic areas, etc.*
Group II: Sites for swimming and boating.
Group III: Sites for winter sports (skiing, tobogganing, etc.)

Table 6. – Acreage of sites for development for intensive use according to experience levels of users, by development groups and ownerships

Ownership	Experience level					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Acres					
Group I:						
National Forest	117	1,701	2,626	954	0	5,398
State	0	23	110	0	0	133
Private	0	628	2,745	1,251	0	4,624
Total	117	2,352	5,481	2,205	0	10,155
Group II:						
National Forest	0	0	74	4	0	78
State	0	0	15	0	0	15
Private	0	0	54	40	0	94
Total	0	0	143	44	0	187
Group III:						
National Forest	1,450	3,300	1,641	330	0	6,721
State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	0	1,285	0	790	0	2,075
Total	1,450	4,585	1,641	1,120	0	8,796

Table 7. – Quality rating of acreages of developed sites by development groups and ownerships

Ownership	Quality rating			Total
	Fair	Good	Outstanding	
	Acres			
Group I:				
National Forest	485	3,939	974	5,398
State	0	125	8	133
Private	734	3,322	568	4,624
Total	1,219	7,386	1,550	10,155
Group II:				
National Forest	0	34	44	78
State	0	0	15	15
Private	0	13	81	94
Total	0	47	140	187
Group III:				
National Forest	1,976	1,462	3,283	6,721
Private	545	1,370	160	2,075
Total	2,521	2,832	3,443	8,796

Table 8. – Areas for intensive use by potential density of use, by ownerships, and by experience levels of users*

Ownership	Experience level					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Development Group I:	*Users*					
National Forest	1,170	17,010	39,390	22,896	0	80,466
State	0	230	1,650	0	0	1,880
Private	0	6,280	41,175	30,024	0	77,479
Total	1,170	23,520	82,215	52,920	0	159,825
Development Group II:						
National Forest	0	0	3,256	248	0	3,504
State	0	0	660	0	0	660
Private	0	0	2,376	2,480	0	4,856
Total	0	0	6,292	2,728	0	9,020
Development Group III:						
National Forest	36,250	82,500	49,230	13,200	0	181,180
State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	0	32,125	0	31,600	0	63,725
Total	36,250	114,625	49,230	44,800	0	244,905

**People at one time (PAOT); based on full development of all potential sites.*

Table 9. – Estimated potential capacity of developed areas for intensive use, by development groups, experience levels of users, ownerships, and visitor days*

Ownership	Experience level 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Group I:	*Visitor days (Thousands)*					
National Forest	87.1	2,225.6	5,468.0	2,796.2	0	10,576.9
State	0	29.9	220.0	0	0	249.9
Private	0	825.5	7,905.0	1,661.6	0	10,392.1
Total	87.1	3,081.0	13,593.0	4,457.8	0	21,218.9
Group II:						
National Forest	0	0	168.2	8.1	0	176.3
State	0	0	27.1	0	0	27.1
Private	0	0	75.3	80	0	155.3
Total	0	0	270.6	88.1	0	358.7
Group III:						
National Forest	181.3	313.8	414.2	0	0	909.3
State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	0	259.4	0	0	0	259.4
Total	181.3	573.2	414.2	0	0	1,168.7

**Based on full development of all potential sites.*

Table 10. – Recreation resource opportunities for dispersed use by environmental characteristic, ownership, and rating class

Characteristic and ownership	Rating class 1	2	3	4	5	Total
A. Land environment (general)			*Acres*			
National Forest	0	4,010	27,886	34,439	9,480	75,815
State	0	0	3,059	6,022	0	9,081
Other federal*	0	33,101	13,179	74,370	0	120,650
Private	0	14,361	24,455	25,008	0	63,824
Total	0	51,472	68,579	139,839	9,480	269,370
Landscape and scenery						
National Forest	0	0	41,565	28,279	5,971	75,815
State	0	0	2,065	4,387	2,629	9,081
Other federal	0	0	35,821	81,741	3,088	120,650
Private	0	0	36,289	23,857	3,678	63,824
Total	0	0	115,740	138,264	15,366	269,370
Wildlife habitat						
National Forest	0	0	16,980	56,735	2,100	75,815
State	0	0	3,739	5,342	0	9,081
Other federal	0	0	118,510	0	2,140	120,650
Private	0	0	24,498	39,156	170	63,824
Total	0	0	163,727	101,233	4,410	269,370
Cultural features (general)						
National Forest		64,777				64,777
State		8,376				8,376
Other federal		119,395				119,395
Private		61,484				61,484
Total		254,032				254,032

**All "Other federal" items in this table and others refer to Lake Tahoe surface only.*

Table 10. – Cont.

Archaeological features (20 acres National Forest land, class 3, and 30 acres of Private land, class 3).

Characteristic and ownership	Rating class					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Geological features	*Acres*					
National Forest	0	0	0	3,040	7,810	10,840
State	0	0	0	0	680	680
Other federal	0	0	25	0	0	25
Private	0	0	30	55	1,770	1,855
Total	0	0	55	3,095	10,260	13,400
Historical features						
National Forest	0	0	128	40	0	168
State	0	0	0	25	0	25
Other federal	0	0	120	80	1,030	1,230
Private	0	0	325	130	0	455
Total	0	0	573	275	1,030	1,878
B. Water environment						
Fishing opportunities						
National Forest	0	0	2,605	44,261	1,550	48,416
State	0	0	90	6,218	0	6,308
Other federal	0	0	83,616	37,034	0	120,650
Private	0	0	4,172	36,459	910	41,541
Total	0	0	90,483	123,972	2,460	216,915
Boating opportunities						
National Forest	0	0	2,840	8,140	3,956	14,936
State	0	0	0	2,740	3,478	6,218
Other federal	0	0	0	0	120,650	120,650
Private	0	0	0	6,780	10,704	17,484
Total	0	0	2,840	17,660	138,788	159,288

Table 11. – Acreage available for dispersed recreation according to experience levels of users and by ownerships

Ownership	Experience level					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
			Acres			
National Forest	3,330	40,589	27,886	4,010	0	75,815
State	0	5,252	3,829	0	0	9,081
Other federal	0	74,370	13,179	33,101	0	120,650
Private	0	25,008	24,495	14,321	0	63,824
Total	3,330	145,219	69,389	51,432	0	269,370

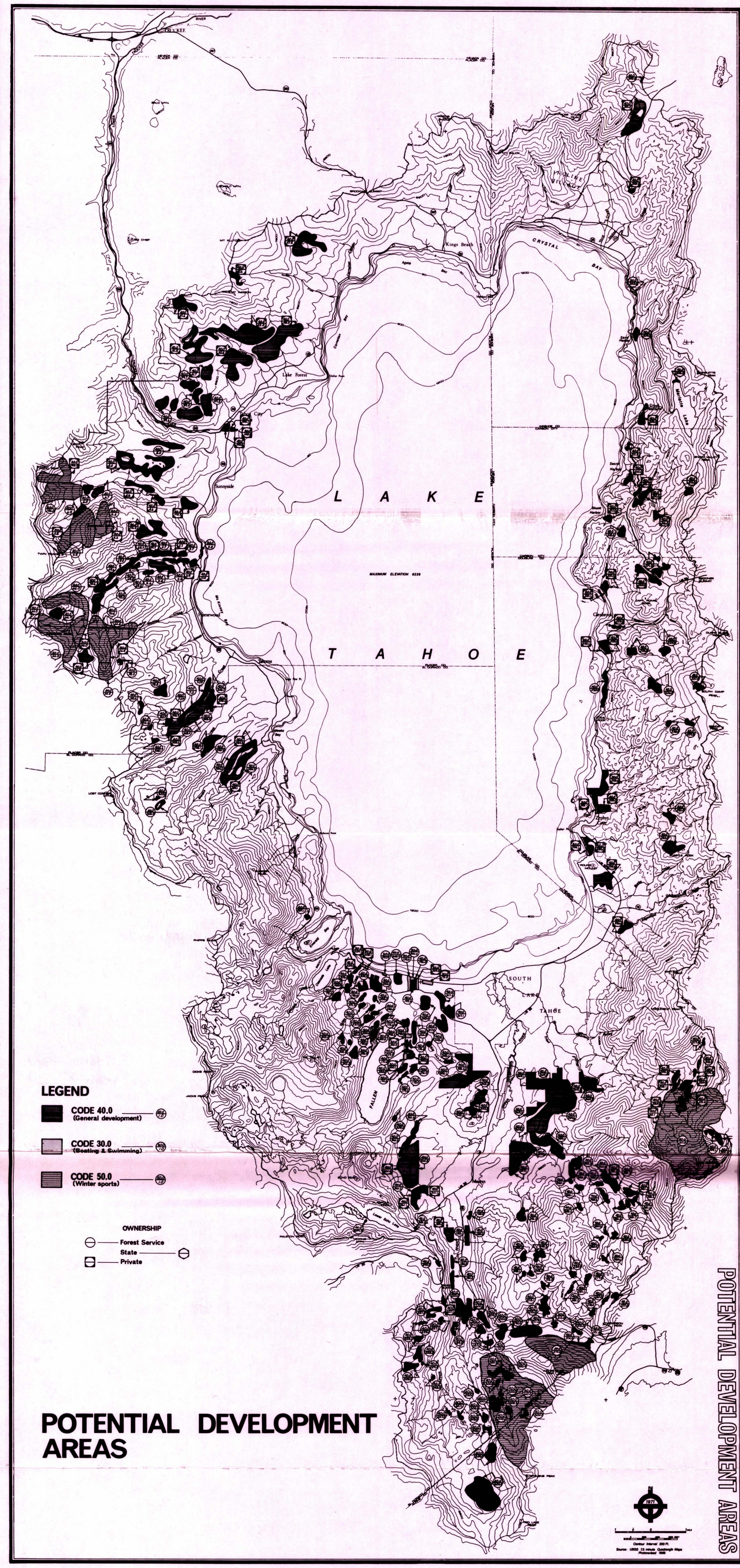
Table 12. – Potential density of dispersed use by land ownerships and experience levels of users*

Ownership	Experience level					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
			Users			
National Forest	33	1,015	1,952	642	0	3,642
State	0	131	268	0	0	399
Other federal	0	1,859	933	5,296	0	8,088
Private	0	625	1,715	2,291	0	4,631
Total	33	3,630	4,868	8,229	0	16,760

**Maximum dispersed density (people at one time) at experience level opportunities*

Table 13. – Estimated potential capacity for maximum season-long dispersed use of existing recreational opportunities, by land ownerships and users' levels of experience

Ownership	Experience level					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Visitor days (Thousands)					
National Forest	18.6	296.7	577.0	137.5	0	1,029.8
State	0	32.3	64.7	0	0	97.0
Other federal	0	528.0	311.2	1,104.3	0	1,944.5
Private	0	151.3	368.4	506.8	0	1,026.5
Total	18.6	1,008.3	1,320.4	1,748.6	0	4,092.8



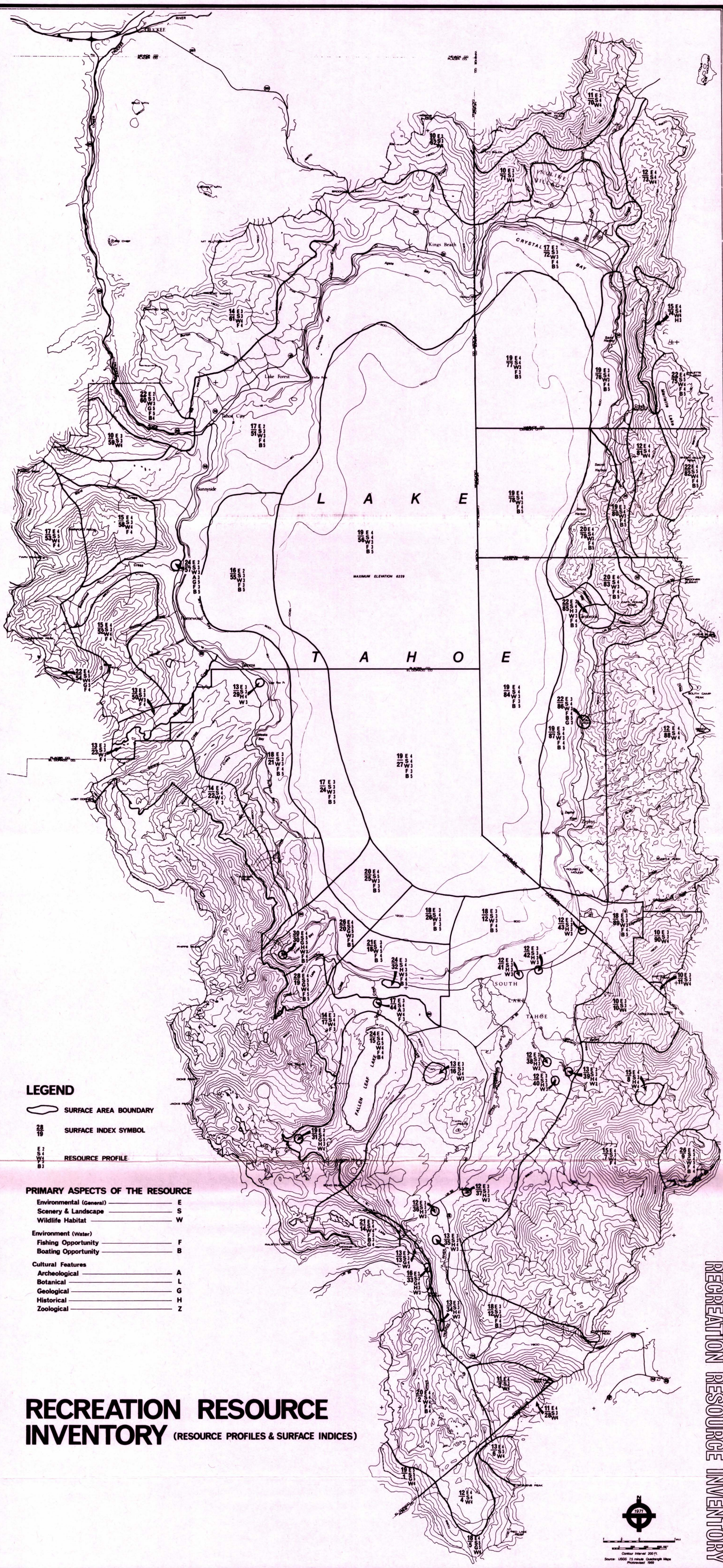
POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

LAKE TAHOE REGION

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

USDA FOREST SERVICE


L A K E
T A H O E
MAXIMUM ELEVATION 6229
Kings Beach
Lake Forest
Tahoe City
Sunnyside
Homewood
Tahoma
Agate Bay
Carnelian Bay
CRYSTAL BAY
INCLINE VILLAGE
Skunk Harbor
Secret Harbor
Zephyr Cove
Round Hill Village
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE
FALLEN LEAF LAKE
Fallen Leaf Lake
Marlette Lake
Glenbrook
TRUCKEE RIVER
Truckee
Donner Summit
Mt. Rose
Ralston Peak
Freel Peak
Tahoe Keys
Echo Summit
Meeks Bay
Emerald Bay
Cascade Lake
Eagle Falls
Eagle Lake
Zephyr Point
Rubicon Point
Cave Rock
Round Hill
Logan Shoals
Stateline
Stateline Point
Kingsbury Grade
Spooner Summit
Lake Tahoe Airport
Tahoe Keys
Upper Truckee River
Taylor Creek
Blackwood Creek
Ward Creek
Dollar Point
Tahoe Pines
Tahoe Vista
Crystal Bay
Incline Village
Sand Harbor
Glenbrook
Zephyr Cove
Round Hill Village
Stateline
Meeks Bay
Emerald Bay
Rubicon Point
Cave Rock
Logan Shoals
Eagle Point
Eagle Lake
Cascade Lake
Fallen Leaf Lake
Tahoe Keys
Tahoe Vista
Tahoe Pines
Dollar Point
Kingsbury Grade
Spooner Summit
Lake Tahoe Airport
Upper Truckee River
Taylor Creek
Blackwood Creek
Ward Creek

APPENDIX B

INVENTORY FOLIO - DISPERSED PHASE

IDENTIFICATION:		Serial No.
Document	Region	Forest
District	Area No.	Kind
State	County	Area Name
Estab. Status	Watershed Code	Acres (Net) Gross

SPECIFICATION: This inventory unit consists of a single RIM Element of one of the following kinds: 2.0,3.1,3.2, 61.0,71.1,72.1,73.1,74.1,75.1,76.1,77.1,--or that part of such a RIM Element contained within a recognized watershed. RIM Elements 12.0,13.0,33.3,33.4,and 33.5 (roads, trails and waters) occurring within this inventory unit are treated as Enclaved.

PROGRESS: (Post Completion Dates)	Original		Maint. #1		Maint. #2		Maint. #3		Maint.#4	
	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other
Field data compiled										
Data input to RIM Center										
Map record consolidated										

CONTENTS: This folio contains (a) instructions and interpretations and (b) quality criteria and rating summary for each aspect of the Recreation Resource listed below:

GENERAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT — Page

LANDSCAPE & SCENERY

SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (ARCHEOLOGICAL)

SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (BOTANICAL)

SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (GEOLOGICAL)

SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (HISTORIC)

HUNTING HABITAT & OPPORTUNITY

WATERS (FISHING HABITAT & OPPORTUNITY)

WATERS (BOATING OPPORTUNITY)

SUMMARY - RESOURCE SURFACES (Quality Profiles & Accessibility)

SUMMARY - CROSSWALK (Use & Capacity of Resource Surfaces by Activity Groups)

MAPS - RESOURCE QUALITY, SURFACES AND PROFILES

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVALUATING QUALITY

1. CRITERIA: The criteria are designed to orient the examiner's thinking and organize his findings so that basically subjective opinions can be reflected as objectively as possible. Most criteria pertain to the environment, to objects, or to tangible phenomena which can be viewed as external and apart from self-consciousness or bias. It is recognized that certain recreation values are themselves subjective or intangible and can only be subjectively evaluated. For example, the feeling of solitude is a recreation value stemming from man's interaction with a certain type of environment. The value is a human one, and though inherent in the environment, cannot readily be identified or measured in absolute terms. The examiner is expected to rely on his experience and judgment in rating such abstract values.

a. SCORE: A numerical rating or score is assigned to each individual criterion and added to arrive at a total score. The degree of quality or suitability is rated on an ascending numerical scale for each criterion or condition. Zero (0) reflects the absence of a desirable condition or a low order of quality in an existing condition. The maximum rating assigned to each criterion reflects its relative importance as a constituent part or characteristic of the aspect being evaluated. One or more intermediate ratings are indicated for each criterion. Other intermediate ratings can and should be assigned where appropriate, but ratings higher than the maximum indicated on the form will not be used. It is recognized that positions on the numeric scale do not necessarily represent absolute differences in actual quality. An assigned value of 4, as an example, may not represent qualities twice as desirable as those to which a value of 2 is assigned.

b. PHYSICAL & NUMERICAL RELATIONSHIPS: There may be a physical inter-relationship between separately rated aspects. For instance, all waters are rated for boating and as fishing habitat, buy may also contribute to the quality of the scenic aspect. Wildlife populations are considered in rating the General Forest Environment aspect, but are rated from a different standpoint in connection with the Hunting Habitat aspect. Not withstanding such physical inter-relationships, the criteria for each aspect are applied to that aspect separately and independently of all others.

Since quality is not determined by any one characteristic but by combinations, various rating combinations can result in the same total score. Hence, two locations with different characteristics may be attributed to identical quality levels.

(Continued next page)

2. QUALITY LEVEL: The total score assigned to all criteria for each separately rated aspect of the resource is applied to the quality rating scale for that aspect to arrive at a synthesized numeric value which is termed the quality level. Five levels of quality are recognized. The range of number values covered by each level may vary slightly in different parts of the country. Normal ranges are listed below.

QUALITY LEVELS - DISPERSED PHASE ASPECTS

Quality Level		Range in Total Score, by Aspects								
		Gen. Forest Land		Special Interest Features				Hunting	Fishing	Boating
Number	Adjective	Env.	Scene	Archeo	Botan	Geo	Hist	Habitat	Habitat	Oppor.
1	Negligible	0-10	0-3	None*	None*	None*	None*	0-9	0-9	0-9
2	Nominal	11-17	4-5	None*	None*	None*	None*	10-14	10-13	10-15
3	Fair	18-24	6-8	6-9	7-9	5-6	5-10	15-20	14-22	16-22
4	Good	25-31	9-11	10-11	9-11	7-9	11-13	21-28	23-30	23-33
5	Outstanding	32-40	12-15	12-13	12-14	10-11	14-16	29-34	31-38	34-43

*None = where special interest features do not merit at least a Quality Level 3 designation, such features are considered non-existing. No quality level is assigned and they are not included in the resource profile.

3. RESOURCE PROFILE: The numeric quality levels attributed to evaluated aspects of the recreation resource comprise the resource profile. The profile may be visualized as a stratified vertical dimension which reflects the relative importance of each aspect as a constituent part of the recreation resource.

4. SURFACE: The horizontal extent of conterminous lands and waters leaving a common and identical resource profile constitutes a surface. Surfaces are measured and expressed in acres.

5. SURFACE INDEX: The arithmetic sum of the quality levels (the total resource profile) at any location becomes the surface index.

6. ORDER OF PROCEDURES:

a. Evaluate all land based aspects and delineate quality levels before evaluating water-based aspects (Fishing & Boating).
b. Accumulate the quality levels to form preliminary surfaces irrespective of the presence of water within (a) above. This numeric value becomes the permanent surface index where no water is included.
c. Determine the quality level (for fishing and boating) of the waters within the boundaries of each preliminary surface. Treat each kind of water as an appraisal unit and assign all waters of the same type to a single quality level for fishing and a single quality level for boating.
d. Add the fishing and boating scores to the preliminary surface index. This establishes the final surface index.
e. Where adjoining final surfaces have identical index numbers and composition, combine them into a single surface. Adjoining surfaces having the same index number but a different profile will retain their individual identity. They will be posted on separate lines on the summary form and a numerical suffix will be assigned to each. Non-adjoining surfaces will retain their individual identity on maps and summaries regardless of index or profile.
f. Compute acreage in each separate surface.
g. Transfer acreage and profile information to Quality Summary.
h. Compute miles of road and trail within each surface. Compute density and transfer to Quality Summary.

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - GENERAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT

CRITERION 3 - CAMPSITES: Campsites may be developed or undeveloped. To qualify as a suitable camp, a site should be near drinking water and fuel, afford a pleasant view or surroundings, and include enough reasonably level ground for a few beds. Forage must be available if the site is to qualify as a camp for travelers with saddle or pack stock. Adjacent lands suitable for grazing such stock should be able to withstand repeated moderate use.

The potable water supply can be quite limited. A high-altitude rivulet or a desert or mountain seep are usually considered sufficient. A more ample water supply may be required for a saddle and pack stock camp. It is common practice for desert travelers to provide their own water when traveling between natural supplies. Therefore dry camps may be considered adequate in the more arid sections of the country.

Fuel not be considered a limiting factor if available dead or down material will meet minimum needs.

CRITERION 4 - WILDLIFE POPULATIONS: Values assigned here are not necessarily consistent with those assigned to the same place when considered as hunting habitat.

CRITERION 7 - INTANGIBLE VALUES: Intangible values arise from man's interaction with an outdoor environment and as such vary with the individuals and with the environment. Some environments contribute to more of these values and to a greater degree than do others.

ASPECT: GENERAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT - SYMBOL E ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA

Date _____ to _____

Rated by _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.a.	The environment reflects little influence of man and his activities, and/or it is inspirational, unique, spectacular, highly scenic (of exceptional beauty, physiography or vegetative cover).	5
b.	The environment is essentially primitive, but not unique nor highly scenic, though small portions may be so.	3
c.	The environment is essentially primitive, but somewhat monotonous as compared to (a) and (b).	2
2.a.	Physical opportunities are available for unusual adventure, excitment, challenges, self-reliance.	6
b.	There are some opportunity for adventure, excitement, challenges, self-reliance.	3
3.a.	Camp sites for back packers, trail riders or boat voyagers are numerous and well distributed.	3
b.	Camp sites are rather limited and/or concentrated along a few streams, lakes or main trails.	2
c.	Camp sites are both limited in number, poorly dispersed and one or more requirements of a good camp site are typically in short supply.	1
4.a.	Wildlife populations including game species, rodents, song birds, reptiles are varied and/or one or more species abundant.	3
b.	Wildlife populations are not particularly abundant and varied.	2
c.	Wildlife forms are scarce and/or not readily seen and enjoyed.	1
5.a.	There are many and varied opportunities for the enjoyment of a wide range of recreational pursuits related to outdoor education, scientific hobbies, natural history studies and observations, plant and wildlife photography.	5
b.	Opportunities and incentives for informal outdoor education and for both formal and informal scientific study are unusual but of limited variety.	3
c.	Opportunities and incentives for informal outdoor limited education and for both formal and informal scientific study are good but not unusual.	2
6.a.	There are extensive opportunities for a wide variety of outdoor activities -- (for example mountain climbing, ski touring, canoeing, varied fishing and hunting, boating, river rafting, back packing, horse packing, hiking, photography, hobbies).	3
b.	Range of opportunities is limited, consists primarily of foot and horse travel, camping and perhaps a few other activities.	2
7.a.	A wide range of intangible values may be experienced by the user: feeling of solitude, inspiration, elation, sense of wonder, sense of freedom, beauty, spirit-of-adventure and excitement, refreshment, spiritual awareness, serenity, self-reliance.	5
b.	The range and degree of intangible values that may be experienced is diminished by limited opportunities and resources.	3
8.a.	Ecology is relatively stable. Can absorb considerable human and other use without unacceptable depreciation.	2
b.	Ecology is relatively fragile. Cannot withstand considerable use without rapid deterioration.	1
9.a.	Climatic changes and conditions exist which are not in abundant supply throughout the country or region.	2
b.	Climatic changes and conditions are relatively common to the region.	1
10.a.	Free of land-use conflicts that are, or may be, deleterious to a high grade recreation experience.	3
b.	Relatively free of land use conflicts. Minor conflicts can reconciled.	2
c.	One or more serious conflicts exist. Difficult or impossible to reconcile.	0
11.a.	The general conditions are reflected (in 1-10 above) extend over a very large scope of country. Extent is such as to enhance the quality of recreation opportunities.	3
b.	Extent of these conditions imposes minor limitations on the quality of some opportunities.	2
c.	Extent of these conditions imposes serious limitations on, or excludes, one or more important opportunities. Situation is marginal but acceptable.	1
d.	Overall quality is low and size is immaterial.	0

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	← (Divide Space as Needed) →	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.			
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
Total Score			
Quality Level			

Maximum Total Score is 40. Level 1 = 0-10, Level 2 = 11-17, Level 3 = 18-24, Level 4 = 25-31, Level 5 = 32-40

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - LANDSCAPE & SCENERY

is

The key word in the recognition of scenic aspects/beauty. The experience of beauty is one of varying intensity and value. Scenic beauty is a somewhat nebulous and quite often changing phenomenon. The criteria are intended to help rate the basic components which, in combinations or recombinations, tend to produce in the viewer an aesthetic feeling and appreciation. The components are physiography and earth contours; geological, rock, and soil formations; trees and other vegetation; wildlife; water; sky; skyline, and clouds; effects of the elements and seasons on one or more of these.

Any object, scene or area with such components, the perception or appreciation of which is pleasurable is considered to have natural beauty or aesthetic value. The components may vary with the season and time of day. A canyon slope that would go unnoticed in spring or winer, would draw admiration and attention when patterned with the gold and bright reds of autumn and the dark green of conifers. A desert mountain in the shadows of evening is a scene of beauty that did not exist in the blazing flat light of midday.

Rate the landscape and scenery which comprise this aspect. Criteria must be applied to rather broad expanses of country in terms of the general panoramic effect. Efforts to reflect minor or very localized diffferences in the scenic configuration will generate large numbers of resource surfaces which do not have significantly different resource values.

There are no absolute acreage limitations. In exceptional cases where very high or significantly different qualities extend over as few as 10 acres, the values may be reflected. For the most part the rated scope of country will be much larger, typically including at least a small valley, a side drainage, an entire mountain slope, a promontory, or a range of hills. Small tracts or parcels of private land will usually be attributed to a single quality level for this aspect.

Small, strategically located vantage points from which high quality landscape and scenery may be viewed are inventoried as observation sites in the intensive phase of the survey.

ASPECT: LANDSCAPE & SCENERY - SYMBOL S ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA

Date _____ to _____

Rated by _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.	Visual or perceptional aspects include the following components--physiography and earth contours; geological, rock and soil formations; trees and other vegetation; water; sky, skyline and clouds in various combinations and variously affected by the elements.	
	a. The components and combinations are striking.	5
	b. The components and combinations demand notice.	3
2.	The visual or perceptional aspects listed above occur in such arrangement and combinations that a pleasurable feeling is induced in the observer. This feeling of pleasure or aesthetic appreciation is:	
	a. Strong, unique, exhilarating, and remains vivid in memory.	5
	b. Moderate but still unusual.	3
	c. Apparent but not unusual.	1
3.a.	Visual or perceptual aspects are free from aesthetically undesirable or discordant sights and influences.	5
	b. Aesthetic attributes are somewhat depreciated by inharmoneous intrusions.	3
	c. Intrusions are serious but not sufficiently extensive to negate the feeling of pleasure or aesthetic appreciation	2

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	- (Divide Space as Needed) -	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.			
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
Total Score			
Quality Level			

Maximum Total Score is 15. Level 1 = 0-3, Level 2 = 4-5, Level 3 = 6-8, Level 4 = 9-11, Level 5 = 12-15

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (ARCHEOLOGICAL)

Archeologists from universities and other agencies should be consulted, both in locating and evaluating evidence of use by former people and societies.

A search should be made for archeological evidence and remains of definite scientific value or unusual public interest, which may serve to help both scientists and laymen better appreciate and understand past civilizations. Examples are petroglyphs, cairns, caves, abodes, camp sites, burial mounds, or collections of artifacts. A single rock tepee ring, scatterings of arrowheads and chippings, or a few arrowheads or spearheads at a hunting spot will not usually warrent one of the higher quality ratings unless they are a significant part of a broader representation.

CRITERION #1 - EVIDENCE: Evidence of use by aboriginal and societies may be in the form of petroglyphs, cairns, caves, abodes, camp sites, burial mounds, collections of artifacts, etc.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

Where the total score is less than six (6), this aspect is considered immaterial. Quality level is zero (0) and is not reflected on map or profile.

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (BOTANICAL)

CRITERION #7 - SPECIMEN SIGNIFICANCE:

CRITERION #8 - AESTHETIC ATTRIBUTES:

CRITERION #9 - RARE FEATURES:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Where total score is less that seven (7), this aspect is considered immaterial. Quality level is zero (0) and is not reflected on map or profile.

ASPECT: ARCHEOLOGICAL - SYMBOL A ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING

Date _____ to _____
Rated _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.a.	Provides clear-cut, excellent, and abundant evidence of use by aboriginal and abundant evidence of use by aboriginal people and societies.	5
b.	Provides evidence that is scattered or meagre, mediocre, deteriorated or has been pillaged.	2
2.a.	The archeological evidence is of unusual or significant scientific value and/or of definite public interest.	5
b.	The archeological evidence is of limited scientific value and public interest.	2
3.a.	The area and its archeological evidence can withstand considerable public use.	3
b.	The area and its archeological evidence is subject to despoilment and attrition through recreational use.	2

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	← (Divide Space as Needed) →	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.		: : : : : :	:
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
Total Score			
Quality Level		: : : : : :	:

Maximum Total Score is 13. Level 1 = None, Level 2 = None, Level 3 = 6-9, Level 4 = 10-11, Level 5 = 12-13

ASPECT: BOTANICAL - SYMBOL P ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING

Date _____ to _____
Rated by _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.	The area embraces specimens or group exhibits of the following - plants, plant groups, or plant communities which are significant at one or more seasons (either singly or in combination) - because of size, form, color, occurrence, habitat, location, life history, arrangement, ecology, environment, rarity, contrast, and/or other features.	
a.	The criteria and combinations are striking.	5
b.	The criteria and combinations demand notice.	2
2.	The area has visual or perceptual attributes in such arrangement and combinations that a feeling of pleasure or aesthetic appreciation is:	
a.	Strong, unique, and exhilarating and remains vivid in memory.	4
b.	Moderate, but still unusual	3
c.	Apparent, but not unusual.	1
3.	The area contains a rare feature	
a.	Not existing on any other area in nation.	5
b.	Not existing on any other area in region.	3
c.	Not existing on any other area in state.	2
d.	Not existing on any other area in forest.	1

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	← (Divide Space as Needed) →	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.		: : : : : :	:
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
Total Score			
Quality Level		: : : : : :	:

Maximum Total Score is 14. Level 1 = None, Level 2 = None, Level 3 = 7-9, Level 4 = 9-11, Level 5 = 12-14

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (GEOLOGICAL)

Geologists from universities and other agencies may render valuable assistance in evaluating this aspect.

To be of particular interest from the standpoint of geology, one or more unusual geological formations should be present. They should reveal interest or educational evidence of the earth's history and development. The formations may be quite small, as for example, a hot spring; or large and extensive such as lava flows or expanses of alpine glaciation.

CRITERION #1 - FEATURES: The following are examples of the geological features which are considered in rating this criterion:

a. Active glaciers; clear-cut examples of alpine or continental glaciation
b. Volcanic formations such as thermal actions, cones, lava flows, dikes, sills, batholiths
c. Water erosion features such as cover, canyons, natural bridges, shorelines
d. Wind actions such as dunes, rock sculpturing
e. Rare or interesting rocks or mineral deposits
f. Examples of diastrophism, folds, faults, etc.
g. Metamorphism or rock changes, fossil deposits or outcrops, petrified flora.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Where total score is less than five (5) this aspect is considered immaterial. Quality level is zero (0) and is not reflected on map or profile.

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - SPECIAL INTEREST FEATURES (HISTORIC)

Historians from universities, State historical societies, and other agencies should be consulted for assistance in locating and evaluating areas containing authentic, significant and interesting evidence of our American history and heritage.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

Where total score is less than five (5) this aspect is considered immaterial. Quality level is zero (0) and is not reflected on map or profile.

ASPECT: GEOLOGICAL - SYMBOL G ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING

Date _____ to _____
Rated by _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.a.	One or more geological features are judged to be outstanding by competent authorities in the field of geology.	5
b.	One or more of the above geological features are interesting though not outstanding, unusual, or unique.	2
2.a.	Geological features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting and education/story of the earth's history and development.	3
b.	Geological features, though interesting, do not clearly illustrate an educational story of the earth's history.	1
3.a.	The features of primary interest can withstand public use.	3
b.	The features of primary interest are fragile and easily destroyed.	1

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM ← (Divide Space as Needed) → OTHER OWNERSHIP																					
Location No.											:	:	:	:	:	:						
Criterion 1																						
2																						
3																						
Total Score																						
Quality Level											:	:	:	:	:	:						

Maximum Total Score is 11. Level 1 - None, Level 2 = None, Level 3 = 5-6, Level 4 = 7-9, Level 5 = 10-11

ASPECT: HISTORIC - SYMBOL X ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING

Date _____ to _____
Rated by _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.a.	Exceptional or very significant sites, structures or landmarks exemplifying cultural, military, political, economic or social history provide insight into our American heritage, or commemorate an important historical event.	5
b.	Sites, structures or landmarks exemplifying or commemorating historical places and events which are less significant or important. Interest tends to be somewhat local.	2
2.a.	Structures or sites are associated with the lives of outstanding or important personages.	3
b.	Structures or sites are associated with the lives of interesting or colorful personages or events.	1
3.a.	Structures are representative of a period or movement, or exemplify an unusual or lost skill or art.	3
b.	No such structures are present.	0
4.a.	The authenticity of the area, sites or structures is indisputable.	5
b.	The authenticity of the area, sites or structures is debatable.	2

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM ← (Divide Space as Needed) → OTHER OWNERSHIP																					
Location No.											:	:	:	:	:	:						
Criterion 1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
Total Score																						
Quality Level											:	:	:	:	:	:						

Maximum Total Score is 16. Level 1 = None, Level 2 = None, Level 3 = 5-10, Level 4 = 11-13, Level 5 = 14-16

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - HUNTING HABITAT & OPPORTUNITY

Identical criteria are rated for big-game, small game and waterfowl habitat.

Two criteria, (1) Game Population and (2) Hunter Success, are dominant considerations in evaluating a hunting habitat. Thus their combined maximum rating is 10, or more than one-third of the total score. The other criteria may influence (1) or (2) but will independently contribute to or detract from the overall quality.

CRITERION #1 - GAME POPULATIONS: Where possible, ratings will take cognizance of wildlife population figures or relative abundance counts. Criterion #6, Habitat Condition and Trend, must be considered when rating this population criterion. Hunter kill and hunter success figures may be used as an index to estimate whether a game population is high, moderate, or scarce, but the item is relative. A game population considered "high" in one region or part of the country would not necessarily rated as high in another.

CRITERION #2 - HUNTER SUCCESS OR SATISFACTION: Rate either "hunter success" or "hunter satisfaction". High, good and fair hunter success figures will be established for each region on a basis of the hunter success statistics available. Where statistics are not available, "hunter satisfaction", will be estimated or obtained through interview or field observation.

CRITERION #3 - ENVIRONMENT: This involves the relative degree to which the aesthetic tone or mood of the area and its surroundings are pleasant or interesting. Variety and abundance of the wildlife species other than those being evaluated are considered as part of the environment.

CRITERION #4 - ACCESSIBILITY: Evaluate the degree to which accessibility is appropriate, rather than the relative ease with which the area may be reached or traversed. Recognize that the overall quality of a hunting area is decreased if it is so cut up with roads that "windshield" hunting or other undesirable practices commonly occur. Adequate access may consist of roads and trails which would be unacceptable in the case of development sites, but unreasonably difficult access is a definite detraction.

CRITERION #5 - CROWDING: Crowded hunting conditions are those where hunter safety is involved, interference with good hunting technique occurs, and actual conflict arises among hunters.

CRITERION #6 - HABITAT CONDITION AND TREND: Optimum game populations are in the long run dependent upon favorable habitat and good habitat management. High game populations, providing excellent hunting, can exist for a limited period of time even though the habitat trend is downward. Likewise plant successional changes can alter the suitability of the habitat for different species.

CRITERION #7 - TERRAIN: Terrain and vegetative conditions may enhance some types of hunting and detract from others. Where they definitely detract from hunting (eg: elk hunting in large expanses of wind-thrown timber) the lower rating is indicated.

CRITERION #8 - SEASONS: Legally established hunting seasons, particularly those on waterfowl or migratory birds, are not always favorable to hunters of a given area. Likewise a very short season may not coincide with a game most convenient to the hunter. The proper harvesting of big-game species is important in maintaining quality of habitat and hence good hunting.

CRITERION #9 - CLIMATE: Rate the degree to which climate during the hunting season is conducive to hunting in reasonable comfort, and to proper care of game. Some seasons may coincide with hot weather or extremely cold or unpleasant weather. This can and does detract from the hunting enjoyment.

CRITERION #10 - SIZE: Small areas are subject to disturbances by strictly local influences. They tend to limit or confine a hunter and may quickly become overcrowded. Game population densities may also vary abruptly. If quality suffers by reason of small size, a lower rating is indicated.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

Attribute total score to type of hunting which would merit the higher score for criteria 1 and 2. If the ratings for these criteria are identical attribute total score to the type which currently accounts for most of the hunting in this place. Include turkey with large game. Include upland birds and waterfowl with small game.

ASPECT: HUNTING HABITAT - SYMBOL H ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA

Date _____ to _____

Rated by _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.a.	Supports high game populations of one or more species, and moderate to low populations of a number of other species.	6
b.	Supports a high to moderate game population of at least one species; or moderate population densities of several species.	4
c.	Supports moderate to low game populations of one or more species.	2
d.	Game is scarce.	1
2Aa.	Provides either high hunter success per visit or satisfaction. If satisfaction is dominant rate 2B. Do not rate both.	4
b.	Provides good hunter success or good expectation of success.	3
c.	Provides fair hunter success or reasonable expectation of success.	2
d.	Provides poor hunter success.	1
2Ba.	Provides high hunter satisfaction per visit.	4
b.	Provides good hunter satisfaction per visit.	3
c.	Provides fair hunter satisfaction per visit.	2
d.	Provides poor hunter satisfaction per visit.	1
3.a.	The environment is spectacular, stimulating, challenging or unusual.	4
b.	The environment is pleasing, interesting, scenic.	3
c.	The environment is either drab, ordinary, uninteresting or quite artifical.	2
4.a.	Accessibility by road, trail, or afoot is fitting or appropriate to the activity.	3
b.	Accessibility is inadequate.	2
c.	Accessibility is excessive.	1
5.a.	Hunting conditions are not crowded. Little or no hunter conflict.	2
b.	Crowded hunting conditions and hunter conflict exist in some parts of the area (near roads and trails).	1
c.	Crowding and conflict are serious and extensive.	0
6.a.	Habitat requirements of food, water, cover, space, etc., for the game species considered are near optimum with no indicators of a depletion trend.	5
b.	Habitat is in good condition but there are indicators of depletion trend in some requirements.	3
c.	Habitat is in poor condition. Trend is definitely downward. Limiting factors for one or more important species can be altered through feasible management practices.	1
d.	Habitat is poor. Little or no evidence of downward trend but factors that limit populations are not readily altered by management.	1
7.a.	Terrain, vegetative cover and other barriers to unmechanized travel are not formidable or forbidding. (Extensive thickets, windfall, thorny vegetation, unfordable streams).	3
b.	Some parts present formidable obstacles to travel (rimrock, box canyons, extensive thickets, windfall, thorny vegetation, bogs, unfordable streams, numerous lakes and ponds).	2
c.	Most of the area presents formidable obstacles to travel.	1
8.a.	Seasons are favorable, being well-timed and sufficiently long as to provide reasonable choices of hunting days or weekends to provide adequate harvest.	2
b.	Seasons are not favorable.	1
9.a.	The climate during season of use is favorable--not so extreme as to produce major discomfort or to interfere with proper care of game.	2
b.	Climate is unfavorable.	1
10.a.	The general conditions as reflected in (1-9) extend over a very large scope of country. Extent is such as to enhance the quality of hunting.	3
b.	Extent of these conditions imposes minor limitations on the quality of hunting.	2
c.	Extent of these conditions seriously limits hunting activity and/or quality.	1
d.	Overall quality is low and size is immaterial.	0

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	→ (Divide Space as Needed) →	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.			
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
Total Score			
(B) or (S)			
Quality Level			

Maximum Total Score is 34. Level 1 = 0-9, Level 2 = 10-14, Level 3 = 15-20, Level 4 = 21-28, Level 5 = 29-34

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - WATERS (FISHING HABITAT & OPPORTUNITY)

CRITERION 1 - POLLUTION: Where industrial or domestic pollution occurs to the extent that fish life cannot survive, or fishing is unpleasant or unsafe, this criterion will be rated zero (0). The total score will be computed but the water will be arbitrarily assigned to quality Level 1 regardless of the total score. Natural accumulations of decomposed organic material such as occur in beaver ponds and log lakes were not cause for downgrading unless present in excessive amounts.

CRITERION 2 - FISH POPULATION: Where possible, substitute figures or data for generalized or descriptive terms. For example, express a high fish population as a locally significant number of fish per mile of stream, pounds of fish per average catch, or pounds per acre per season.

Well-studied lakes, streams, or ponds may be designated as high, moderate, or low and used as standards of comparison for fish populations in other waters. In well-stocked waters, the various fish species may be expressed in terms of total pounds or by pounds of different length classes.

CRITERION 3 - SIZE: In any two comparable areas, the one of larger size provides more spots or choice locations for any given activity and on this basis merits a higher rating.

CRITERION 8 - ACCESSIBILITY: Evaluate the degree to which accessibility is appropriate, rather than the relative ease with which a fishing water may be reached. The overall quality may be decreased if the shore can be reached by automobile so that crowding as well as physical and aesthetic deterioration occurs. Adequate access may consist of roads or trails unacceptable in the case of development sites, but insufficient or unreasonably difficult access can be a definite detraction.

CRITERION 9 - CROWDING: Crowded fishing conditions are those where personal safety is involved or where interference with good fishing technique or enjoyment occurs.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

COLD WATER FISHING VS. WARM WATER: Insert "C" or "W" to indicate type for the reach of water being rated. If both occur, attribute to the type which currently supports the larger portion of fishing use.

WATERS TO WHICH QUALITY RATINGS ARE APPLIED: All permanent or "live" waters will be rated as fishing habitat. Where such waters occur, the surface index and profile will always include a quality value of at least one (1) for this aspect.

Where a resource surface includes more than one kind of water (RIM Element 33.3, 33.4, 33.5) each kind will be separately and appropriately rated. The resultant quality levels will be posted on the summary form, together with the miles and acreage involved. ONLY the highest rating will be reflected in the surface index. Parenthesis () will be placed around the non-additive quality level figures on the summary form. This will tend to reflect the opportunity value of a variety of waters, even though the higher quality water may not be the more extensive.

Where a single kind of water included in a resource surface is assigned to more than one quality level, the SINGLE rating which best reflects the overall condition will be reflected in the surface index.

ASPECT: FISHING HABITAT - SYMBOL F ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING

Date _____ to _____
Rated by _____

Number		Criteria	Rating
1.	a.	Water clear and clean. No contamination or pollution	5
	b.	Water is clear. Some contamination but no pollution. Not frequently muddy or turbid.	4
	c.	Water is often muddy or turbid. Somewhat contaminated and/or lightly polluted.	3
	d.	Water is either seriously contaminated or heavily polluted.	2
	e.	Water is both seriously contaminated and heavily polluted.	1
2.	a.	Supports high fish population of one or more species of the better warm water or cold water game fish; or supports a moderate population or an unusual and sporting fish such as the steelhead. Fish are in good condition.	5
	b.	Supports a moderate fish population of one or more better game species or; a high population of fish generally considered as less desirable game species.	4
	c.	Supports low population of game species or high to moderate populations of less desirable species.	1
	d.	Total fish population is low.	0
3.	a.	Fishing water is large enough to accommodate considerable use and can withstand fishing pressure. (River, large stream, or good sized lake).	5
	b.	Fishing waters are small (small creek, brook, pond, small lake), and/or cannot withstand much fishing pressure due to lack of cover, short growing season, shallow waters, etc.).	2
4.	a.	Water and watershed reflect good land and fish-water management. There is little or no man-made or natural drawdown, flooding or turbidity during the main season of use. (Power surges, power and irrigation fluctuations, etc.).	3
	b.	The water and watershed are not managed for optimum fishing conditions. The stream or lake environment is subject to flooding, drawdown, turbidity, etc., most of which occurs during the season of least use.	1
	c.	Conditions (b) occurs during season of heaviest use.	0
5.	a.	Few if any recreation uses conflict with fishing.	3
	b.	Use of motorboats and water skiing conflict with fishing but are regulated.	1
	c.	Excessive and unregulated use of motorboats and water skiing conflict with fishing.	0
6.	a.	Fishing seasons are long and favorable. Fishing is year-round or near-year-round by virtue of a combination of seasons (for example, trout in warm weather, whitefish continuing through winter) or because there is no need for a closed season (for example, bass and bluegills in warm water lakes).	3
	b.	The open season is fitting and moderately long.	2
	c.	Seasons are short and/or unfavorable.	1
7.	a.	High fisherman success per visit as indicated by creel counts, fish taken per unit of time, pounds of fish, etc., or excellent expectation of success.	4
	b.	Waters provide good fishing success or good expectation of success.	3
	c.	Waters provide fair fishing success or reasonable expectation of success.	2
8.	a.	Accessibility to fishing waters by road, trail or afoot is fitting or appropriate.	3
	b.	Accessibility is inadequate. (Example: lack of boat ramps or access roads and parking areas at large reservoirs)	1
	c.	Accessibility is excessive (example: a highway or road along both sides of a stream, a road completely around and close to the edge of a lake).	1
	d.	If accessibility along a river or big lake is both (b) and (c).	1
9.	a.	Fishing conditions are not crowded. There is opportunity to get off by oneself.	3
	b.	Fishing is crowded at certain times or places.	2
	c.	Crowded conditions are serious and extensive.	1
10.	a.	Natural propagation maintains the fish population, but some hatchery stocking may be required, or has been required.	2
	b.	Natural propagation slight or non-existent, largely hatchery stocked.	1
11.	a.	Size limits and creel limits conform to good fish management practices.	2
	b.	Size limits and creel limits do not conform to good fish management practices.	1

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	← (Divide Space as Needed) →	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.			
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
Total Score			
Cold Water (C) or Warm (W)			
Quality Level			

Maximum Total Score is 38. Level 1 = 0-9, Level 2 = 10-13, Level 3 = 14-22, Level 4 = 23-30, Level 5 = 31-38

INSTRUCTIONS & INTERPRETATIONS - WATER (BOATING OPPORTUNITY)

CRITERION #4 - UNIQUE CONDITIONS AND INTANGIBLE VALUES: Recognizes unique or unusual conditions where intangible values are numerous.

CRITERION #5 - HAZARDS AND OBSTACLES: Hazards and obstacles may be either detrimental or beneficial to the boating experience depending upon the type of use involved. Water hyacinth in a stream or lake interferes with motor boating but rocks in rapids may add zest to canoeing.

CRITERION #6 - LENGTH & NATURE OF SEASON: Consider length of season and other factors influenced by the time of use, climate, and weather. Relatively long seasons are reflected as a favorable quality factor.

CRITERIA #7, 8 - CROWDING, CONFLICTS: Although crowding and user conflicts can often be affected by management practices, these criteria reflect the conditions found to exist and the quality of the experience under such conditions.

CRITERION #9 - SHORELINE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Reflects the fact that boating enjoyment or experience may enhanced by recreation opportunities on or near the shoreline.

CRITERION #10 - SIZE: Waters normally insufficient (in length, width, depth or volume of flow) to permit the use of watercraft of any type will be rated zero (0) for this criterion. The total score will be computed, but the water will not be assigned to a Quality Level regardless of the total score.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TYPE OF CRAFT:

Attribute quality level to the type of watercraft for which the larger portion of the water is currently suitable and used. If generally used by all types, attribute to type which accounts for the larger part of current use.

Code entries as follows: A = Power craft, all (RIM codes 12.1, 12.2)
B = Sail (RIM code 15.2)
C = Canoe and other watercraft (RIM codes 15.1, 15.3)

TYPE OF WATER:

Where no type of boating of any kind is feasible, "Boating" will NOT be included in the surface index or profile. Where a resource surface includes more than one kind of water (RIM Element 33.3, 33.4, 33.5) each kind will be separately and appropriately rated. The resultant quality levels will be posted on the summary form, together with the miles and acreage involved. ONLY the highest rating recorded will be reflected in the surface index. Parenthesis ( ) will be placed around the non-additive quality level figures on the summary form. This will tend to reflect the opportunity value of a variety of waters, even though the higher quality water may not be the more extensive.

ASPECT: BOATING OPPORTUNITY - SYMBOL B ( )

RATE THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA

Date _____ **to** _____
Rated _____

Number	Criteria	Rating
1.a.	Water is clear and clean with no pollution.	5
b.	Water is clear. Some contamination but no pollution. Not frequently muddy or turbid.	4
c.	Water is often muddy or turbid. Somewhat contaminated and/or lightly polluted.	3
d.	Water is either seriously contaminate or heavily polluted.	2
e.	Water is both seriously contaminated and heavily polluted.	1
2.	For the type of watercraft which could properly use this water:	
a.	Accessibility is appropriate	3
b.	Accessibility is difficult or inadequate.	2
c.	Accessibility is excessive.	1
3.a.	Environment (including water, land, and wildlife) is spectacular, inspirational, unique, highly scenic or challenging.	5
b.	Environment is either pleasing, stimulating, scenic, interesting, and/or relaxing.	3
c.	Environment is not as above but either drab, ordinary, uninteresting, spoiled or quite artificial in appearance.	1
4.a.	"White water" or rapids provide unusual boating adventure, challenge, isolation, an experiencing of numerous intangible values. Ex.: (Hells Canyon of Snake or Salmon River).	5
b.	"Still water" provides opportunity for expansive, isolated, unusual, or extensive journeys and the experiencing of numerous intangible values.	5
c.	Water is intermediate with respect to (a) and (b).	1 - 3
5.a.	During season of use there are few, if any, obstacles and hazards (rocks, mud flats, sand bars, floating and submerged logs or vegetation, strong winds, etc.) interfering with the type of water-craft which commonly use the water.	4
b.	Hazards and obstacles such as rapids, currents, rocks, low water or cold water are a positive factor and are common.	4
c.	Obstacles and hazards are either a negative or a positive factor, but do not seriously limit boating activities.	3
d.	Obstacles and hazards are a negative factor and seriously limit or interfere with boating.	1
6.a.	Boating season is long and favorable throughout.	5
b.	Boating season is moderately long and favorable.	3
c.	Boating season is short and/or erratic and unfavorable due to early winters, adverse climate or water temperatures, seasonal winds, low water or water drawdown, floods, etc.	1
7.a.	Boating is not crowded.	3
b.	Boating is crowded in some areas and/or at times of peak use.	2
c.	General crowded boating conditions exist.	1
8.a.	Few, if any, recreation or other uses conflict with boating activity and there is little or no conflict between types of watercraft.	3
b.	Swimming, fishing, water skiing, other forms of boating or other uses conflict somewhat with boating with boating activity.	2
c.	Other recreation activities and other uses definitely conflict with boating activity (checked).	1
9.a.	Shoreline land providing good undeveloped or developed camp and picnic sites and opportunities for varied recreation activities is plentiful.	5
b.	Such shoreline recreation land with accompanying recreation opportunities is rather limited or of only fair quality.	3
c.	Shoreline recreation land or opportunities are scarce, poor or spoiled.	1
10.a.	The water is large enough in area, or length, width, and volume of water to accommodate considerable boating use.	5
b.	The water is intermediate in size.	3
c.	The water is small for the type of watercraft most frequently used on it.	1
d.	The water is too small to accommodate watercraft of any type. Note: If 10.d. rates zero (0), arbitrarily assign the water to Quality Level 1, irrespective of Total Score.	0

RATING SUMMARY

	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	← (Divide Space as Needed) →	OTHER OWNERSHIP
Location No.			
Criterion 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
Total Score			
Type of Craft			
Quality Level			

Maximum Total Score is 43. Level 1 = 0-9, Level 2 = 10-15, Level 3 = 16-22, Level 4 = 23-33, Level 5 = 34-43

BLOCK 1									
BASIC-ADDRESS DATA RECREATION POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES GROUP II - RIM KIND 31.0 AND 32.0 BOATING AND SWIMMING	DOC NO.	REGION	FOREST	DISTRICT	SITE NO.	KIND	STATE	COUNTY	CARD NO.
	SITE NAME					ENCLAVED OR COMPOSITED IN AREA NO.		AREA KIND	
	ENCLAVED OR COMPOSITED IN AREA NO.	AREA KIND	WATERSHED CODE		CARD NO.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP		RANGE
	LATITUDE DEG.	MIN. SEC.	LONGITUDE DEG.	MIN. SEC.		SIZE (ACRES) DEVELOPED	PERIPHERAL		ELEV. (M/FT)
	ACCESS (CURRENT) KIND	ROAD OR TRAIL NO.	WATER RELATIONSHIP KIND	PROXIMITY	IMPORTANCE	APPRAISED BY: NAME	DATE		

BLOCK 2		QUALITY RATING CHART				
A: WATER TEMPERATURE (Average during use season)	Normal temperature at mid-day is -	73°F or over	68° to 72° F	60° to 67° F	Under 60° F	
B: FLUCTUATION (During use season)	Shoreline or flow fluctuates -	Little or None	Moderate or Immaterial	Major* (detracts less than 1/2 season)	Major* (detracts more than 1/2 season)	* May include small but hazardous fluctuations where stream flow is regulated by hydroelectric developments.
C: FRONTAGE (Shoreline)	First 50 ft. above water is -	Sand	Gravel	Timbered	Soil or Mud	Rock
D-1: BOTTOM (Rated for Swimming)	Below water line, bottom to 5' depth is -	Sand	Gravel	Rock	Mud	Vegetation
D-2: BOTTOM (Rated for Boating)	Below water line, bottom is 5' depth is -	Sand	Gravel	Vegetation	Mud	Rock
E-1: DROP-OFF (Rated for Swimming)	Shoreline to 5' depth averages -	100 ft. or more	50 to 100 ft.	25 to 50 ft.	Less than 25 ft.	
E-2: DROP-OFF (Rated for Boating)	Shoreline to 5' depth averages -	Less than 25 ft.	25 to 50 ft.	50 to 100 ft.	More than 100 ft.	
F: POLLUTION (Industrial or Domestic)	Rate water as -	Uncontaminated	Contaminated	Lightly Polluted	Heavily Polluted	See definitions, FSH
G: COLOR AND TURBIDITY (Recreation Season)	Usual condition is -	Clear	Cloudy to Murky	Muddy	Clear: Objects distinguishable 24" below surface Cloudy to Murky: Objects recognized at more than 8" but less than 24" below surface Muddy: Objects unrecognizable when covered with 8" of water	
H: WIND (Velocity and Constancy)	During recreation season wind is -	Favorable Full Season	Favorable, more than 1/2	Unfavorable, more than 1/2	Unfavorable, Full Season	

Block 3		
Supplemental	1. Distance to nearest road which could support access to this site.	MILES
	2. Distance to nearest trail which could support access to this site.	MILES
	3. Shoreline frontage, this site.	FEET

BLOCK 4	APPRAISER'S RATING								DISPERSED PHASE PROFILE								
BOATING					SWIMMING				F.Env.	Scenic	Archeol.	Geological	Historical	Hunting	Fishing	Boating	Surf. Index
Outstanding	Good	Fair	Reject		Outstanding	Good	Fair	Reject									
5	4	3	2/1		5	4	3	2/1									

NOTE: If this rating is predicated on the development of a potential water, check here ☐
Do not keypunch. Attach this sheet to Form 2300-63 covering the potential impoundment.

FORM 2300-61

BLOCK 1	DOC. NO.	REGION	FOREST	DISTRICT	SITE NO.	KIND	STATE	COUNTY	CARD NO.
BASIC-ADDRESS DATA, RECREATION POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES	SITE NAME						ENCLAVED OR COMPOSITED IN: AREA NO.		AREA KIND
	ENCLAVED OR COMPOSITED IN: AREA NO.	AREA KIND	WATERSHED CODE		CARD NO.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP		RANGE
	LATITUDE DEG.	MIN.	SEC.	LONGITUDE DEG.	MIN.	SEC.	SIZE (ACRES) DEVELOPED	PERIPHERAL	ELEV. (M/FT)
GROUP III - RIM KIND 51.0 WINTER SPORTS	ACCESS (CURRENT) KIND	RD.OR TR. NO.	WATER RELATIONSHIP KIND	PROXIMITY	IMPORTANCE		APPRAISED BY: NAME		DATE

BLOCK 2 — QUALITY RATING CHART

A-1: Snow Cover, (Per. adequate)	Number of Months	4 or more	3	2	1	Less than 1	
A-2: Snow Texture	Dry Snow, Fraction of Season	2/3 or more	1/2	1/3	1/4	Usually Wet or Icy	
A-3: Snow Depth, Peak Use Season	Feet of Snow	4 or more	3 to 4	2 to 3	1 to 2	Less than 1	
A-4: Snowfall (as adverse factor)	Occurrence of Major Problems	None or Negligable	Occasional	Frequent	Continuous	Typical Problems: Snow removal, operational, user comforts	
A-5: Ice (Open & Satisfactory)	Satisfactory Period (Days)	90 or more	60 to 90	30 to 60	Less than 30	Rate only where ice skating potential is involved	
B: Slopes, Verticle Rise	Feet of Rise	More than 3,000	2000 to 3000	1000 to 2000	500 to 1000	Less than 500	
C: Slopes, Steepness & Range of Challenge	For Novice	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Majority	None	Slope Ratings For Novice = 10 to 20%
	For Intermediate	About 1/2	Majority	Majority	Inadequate	Some	For Inter. = 20 to 35%
	For Advanced	Adequate	Some	None	None	Majority	For Expert = over 35%
D: Slopes, Aspect of	General Aspect of	North	East or West	South			
E: Winds	Typical Season	Light winds	Infrequent Winds Cause Drifting	High Winds Are Occasional	High Winds Are Frequent		
F: Temperature (Air)	Daytime 0° F.	Usually above 0° F. all day	Maximum Is Above 0° F. Most Days	Maximum Is Below 0° F. Most Days			
G: Avalanche (Estimated Potential & Controls Required for Safety)	Potential	None	Occasional	Frequent	Frequent	Sustained	Rate possibility of occurrence
	Hazard	None	Slight	Moderate	Acceptable Most of Season	Unacceptable Most of Season	Degree of hazard to life & property
	Control (Degree)	None	Nominal	Moderate	Intensive	Intensive	Degree of control required
H: Slope Protection	Protect from Sun and Wind	Adequate, All Slopes	Adequate, Most Slopes	Inadequate, Most Slopes	Inadequate, All Slopes		
I: Slope Clearing Cost	Relative Cost	Low Cost	Moderate Cost	High Cost		Rate costs in local frame of reference	
J: Ground Surface Cond.	Surface Prep. Needed	None	Some	Moderate	Heavy		
K: Electric Power	Availability / Rel. Cost	At Site / Nominal	Available / Moderate	Available / High	Not Available / Prohibitive		
L: Parking Development	Relative Cost	Low Cost	Moderate Cost	High Cost			
M: Parking Location	Convenience of Location	On Site, Easy Walk	On Site, Moderate Walk	Off Site, Hard Walk 1/	1/ Supplemental transport usually required		
N: Service Development	Space / "Change"	None / Easy	Moderate / Moderate	Critical / Difficult	Suitable space as limiting factor. "Chance"= degree of difficulty due to terrain, etc.		Shelters Sanitation, etc.
O: Season Potential	Compare Rec. Seasons	Summer equals or Exceeds Winter	Winter Exceeds Summer	No Summer Potential			
P: Aesthetic Impact	Local / Distant	Slight / None to Slight	Serious / Obvious	Serious / Obvious	Rate negative impact of clearing & development on landscape as viewed locally, & from travel routes or population centers.		

BLOCK 3			
A-1a: Artificial Snow Mfg. of	If A-1 rating has lowered the final rating by one or more levels, Post X in this space		
	Climatic conditions, for artificial snow.	Post (1) favorable, (2) marginal, (3) unsuitable.	
	Cost to make adequate water available.	Post (1) low, (2) mod. (3) high (4) prohibitive.	

BLOCK 4			
Supplemental	1- Distance to nearest road which could support access to this site.	Post to nearest whole mile.	
	2- Distance to nearest trail which could support access to this site.	Post to nearest whole mile.	

BLOCK 5 APPRAISER'S RATING				DISPERSED PHASE PROFILE									
Outstanding-5	Good-4	Fair-3	Reject-2/1	F. Env.	Scenic	Archeol.	Botanical	Geological	Historical	Hunting	Fishing	Boating	Surf Index

Form 2300-62

BLOCK 1									
BASIC-ADDRESS DATA, RECREATION POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES GROUP 1 - RIM KIND 40.0	DOC. NO.	REGION	FOREST	DISTRICT	SITE NO.	KIND	STATE	COUNTY	CARD NO.
	SITE NAME						ENCLAVED OR COMPOSITED IN AREA NO.		AREA KIND
	ENCLAVED OR COMPOSITED IN: AREA NO.	AREA KIND	WATERSHED CODE		CARD NO.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP		RANGE
	LATITUDE DEG.	MIN.	SEC.	LONGITUDE DEG.	MIN.	SEC.	SIZE (ACRES) DEVELOPED	PERIPHERAL	ELEV. (M/FT)
	ACCESS (CURRENT) ROAD	ROAD OR TRAIL NO.	WATER RELATIONSHIP (1) KIND	(2) PROXIMITY	(3) IMPORTANCE		APPRAISED BY:		

BLOCK 2 — QUALITY RATING CHART

A-1: ATTRACTION (WATER) (Accessible to and within reasonable distance of)	Ocean, Bay, Lake or Reservoir (10 acres or larger)	River or other major stream	Small live stream	Pond or pool (less than 10 acres)	Intermitant stream or spring (flows 1/2 season or more)	None of these	7	8	9	10 or more
A-2: ATTRACTION (OTHER) (Accessible to and within reasonable distance of)	Unusual scenery or other outstanding recreation aspects	Meadow, grove or park	Scenery or other recreation aspect locally common	(Note: NFRS Rating 4 is posted here		None of these	If A-1 and A-2 are rated on combined scale, check component numbers ✓ and mark rating on line 1-A			
B : CLIMATIC RELIEF Average temperature differential during principal season	More than 15 F (positive factor)	11 to 15 F (positive factor)	6 to 10 F (positive factor)	0 to 5 F (positive factor)	Temperature or other climatic factor exerts negative influence					
C : GENERAL FOREST ENVIRONMENT (On-site and peripheral)	Excellent, practically without environmental detractions	Well preserved. Not more than minor detractions	Not outstanding. Detractions are substantial but acceptable	Serious detractions. Limited suitability for more tolerant types of rec.	Unacceptable for recreational purposes. Correction is feasible	Unaccept. or Unsafe				
D : TERRAIN (Estimate average slopes)	0 to 10% slope	10 to 20% slope	20 to 30% slope	Over 30% slope	Complete Item D		Check number which best describes terrain			
E : SOIL (Derived score. See table at right)	Score 11-12	Score 9-10	Score 7-8	Score 4-6	Damp, poorly drained, bog or swamp					
F : SHADE OR SHELTER	High Shade 50 to 100 %	Low Shade 50 to 100%	High Shade 25 to 50%	Low Shade 25 to 50%	High Shade 10 to 25% or const.	Low 10 to 25%	High and Low Under 10%			
G : COVER (Composition and Density)	Score 2-3	Score 4-5	Score 6-7	Score above 6 but correction feasible at moderate cost	Score 7-10 correction not feasible					
H : DOMESTIC WATER	Adequate supply available at low cost	Adequate supply available at moderate cost	Adequate supply available at high cost	Not feasible to develop adequate supply						

Extensive rock exposures, ledges, etc. are directly rated on the basis of development costs. Mark appropriate rating and check ▼

(If local "direct" or "constructed" shelter rating is used, check direct ▼ or const. ▼)

D-Terrain is:	
1	Flat
2	Regular
3	Rolling
4	Broken

E-Circle & add:	Good	Fair	Poor
Fertility	3	2	1
Stability	3	2	1
Depth	3	2	1
Permeability	3	2	1

G-Circle & add:	Composition	Density
Excellent	1	1
Good	2	2
Fair	3	3
Unsatisfactory	4	4

BLOCK 3		
Supplemental	1. Distance to nearest road which could support access to this site.	(miles--)
	2. Distance to nearest trail which could support access to this site.	(miles--)

BLOCK 4 APPRAISER'S RATING			
Outstanding	Good	Fair	Reject
5	4	3	2/1

DISPERSED PHASE PROFILE

V. Env.	Scenic	Archeo.	Botanical	Geological	Historical	Hunting	Fishing	Boating	S. INDEX

NOTE: If this rating is predicated on the development of a potential water, check here
Do not keypunch. Attach this sheet to Form 2300-63 covering the potential impoundment.

FORM 2300-60

This publication is one of a group issued jointly by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the USDA Forest Service. Each publication describes and inventories a natural resource or other characteristic that is significant to the total environment of the Lake Tahoe Region; it attempts to show the hazards incidental to improperly planned development of the area and to provide information helpful in designing controls that must be implemented if the scenic beauty of the Lake Tahoe Region is to be preserved and its other natural resources are to be conserved. These publications are not exhaustive treatises of their subjects, but they highlight the known significant information and data useful in the planning effort underway. Subjects of publications in this series are:

Climate and Air Quality of the Lake Tahoe Region

Cultural and Historical Significance of the Lake Tahoe Region

Land Resources of the Lake Tahoe Region

Fisheries of Lake Tahoe and Its Tributary Waters

Geology and Geomorphology of the Lake Tahoe Region

Hydrology and Water Resources of the Lake Tahoe Region

Limnology and Water Quality of Lake Tahoe and Tributary Waters

Recreational Resources of the Lake Tahoe Region

Wildlife of the Lake Tahoe Region

Soils of the Lake Tahoe Region

Vegetation of the Lake Tahoe Region

Scenic Analyses of the Lake Tahoe Region

Because of the heavy expense of publication and because these reports are designed chiefly for use by planners, supplies are not available for general public distribution.